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SIGNAL SEA VICTORY FOR IMPERIAL FLEET CLEARLY CONFIRMED

Imperial Headquarters' Announcement of Third Solomons Clash Reveals True Results

CAREFUL CHECK-UP MADE

Four Enemy Battleships Engaged in Night Battle—Cream of U.S. Navy Sent to Area

By the Imperial Headquarters' announcement of November 28, the full results of the night battles on November 12, and 14, have become known. It has become further clear that the Third Battle of the Solomons has ended in an overwhelming victory for the Imperial Navy.

As is revealed by a staff officer, the battles of intense fury were carried out in complete darkness, and detailed reports could not be made immediately. Thus, the Imperial Headquarters' first announcement of the battle was called the "first report." The announcements following that were made after a careful study had been made of reports made by units taking part in the battle, and especially by eye-witnesses among crew members of the Japanese warships.

At the time of the preceding announcement, reports had arrived that a tremendous explosion had been heard on an enemy battleship and that the vessel could be considered as sunk. Thus, at that time, the results of the battle were expected to be greater and the Imperial Headquarters, awaiting full confirmation, announced that the enemy supporting-fleet was made up of "more than" 2 battleships, and 4 cruisers.

The enemy, according to custom, has been scattering propaganda of "victory" throughout the world. By the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters, however, the world now knows that the battle ended in complete victory for the Japanese Forces.

Many Enemy Ships Sent

Enemy battleships engaged in the night battle of November 14, numbered four. This fact points out with what seriousness the enemy regarded the fighting in the Solomons area, and proves that it is pouring forth its greatest efforts in that section. By the raid on Pearl Harbor on the first day of the war, America lost the main strength of its Pacific fleet. Since that time America has hurried the completion of the new 35,000-ton North Carolina-class battleships to bring its battleship force again up to full strength.

By the latest results, it can be seen that the enemy is concentrating its best craft to oppose us in the South Pacific. The work of our battleships and of supplementary craft in engaging this formidable enemy in a historically rare night battle at extremely close range will live forever. The Imperial Navy units scored hits with the first shots fired, showing the results of the Navy's traditional intensive training.

By the results of the first engagement between capital ships, we now know what we always thought to be so; that the Imperial Navy can be depended upon. It must, however, be remembered that the enemy is stubborn and that it will continue to come out in counter-attacks in the future.

The Third Battle of the Solomons developed along the following lines: Although suffering severe losses in the Battle of the South Pacific, where it lost three aircraft carriers and many other ships, the American navy sent a unit of transports protected by a huge number of cruisers and destroyers to the island of Guadalcanal. During the day on November 12, the Imperial Navy's air arm attacked this enemy fleet and, overcoming resistance by enemy air units, sank, among others, two cruisers. Then, after darkness had fallen, our fleet, centered around a battleship, again assaulted the enemy around Guadalcanal and sank eight cruisers and damaged two cruisers and six destroyers.

Troop Landing Succeeds

On November 13, a Japanese battleship was severely damaged by enemy aircraft. This battleship finally sank to become the first battleship loss sustained by the Imperial Navy since the outbreak of hostilities. On this day, our fleet approached the island of Guadalcanal and

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Reich Troops Enter South France

Smiling German bicycle forces are seen entering a town in Unoccupied France. The move, necessitated by the recent invasion of French Africa by the Allies, brings the valiant soldiers of the Reich side-by-side with Vichy forces in joint defense of French integrity.

22-Day Travail of Japanese Fliers Downed In Solomons Waters Revealed by Survivor

By Navy Reporters Fujita and Iijima

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE.—This is a story in diary form of several members of the crew of a hydroplane of the Japanese Navy, who after their machine was forced down in an aerial combat with a "Flying Fortress" of the American force in the Solomons waters, were miraculously rescued by a Japanese destroyer after 22 days of drifting from one islet to another of the Solomon Archipelago.

Two of the enemy four-motored planes were later seen disappearing into the clouds in flames.

Some pages of the diary written by one of the crew members follow:

20th day of an undisclosed month. After a severe fight with the B-17 bomber, our plane was finally forced down. Second Pilot A had been shot dead during the combat and two others were severely wounded. Encouraging the wounded comrades, we swam for what seemed ages. Around us, sharks were swimming constantly. After two hours, we were able to reach an uninhabited island. It was fortunate that all of us were good swimmers.

Soon after landing, one of the wounded died. With a smile on his lips he shouted, "Tennoheika Banzai! Please send my love to the manager of my boarding house. Father, mother!" We searched for coconuts and gave the coconut milk to one of our comrades who had been heavily burnt.

21st. We buried our friend who died yesterday. We heard the roar of Japanese planes but they did not notice our call. Toward evening, some Japanese planes flew over the island again but our frantic sign was in vain.

23rd. We buried another of our dear comrades-in-arms who died yesterday. We swam to an adjacent island, where we found several huts of the islanders. Three natives came out to us. They were negroes. One of us tried to talk with them in English but the latter failed to understand the language.

27th. We swam to an adjoining island. At the pier, we found four boats which were equipped with oars and anchors. We had a big dinner of shell-fish, coconuts and chickens.

30th. We sailed to another islet in boats. Houses of the islanders and a church stood there. Toward evening, several inhabitants came out. They said we were friends now that the Japanese had occupied that island.

8th of the following month. We negotiated with the islanders and made them consent to send us to an undisclosed base by canoes.

10th. Thirteen islanders escorted us to the base on canoes. On our way, a destroyer of the Imperial Navy happened to detect us and rescued us. The surging emotion we had when we went up to the deck of the ship is beyond description. We bowed in the direction of the Imperial Palace. We pledged the departed souls of our deceased friends that we would never fail to revenge the enemy.

NEW POLITICAL SOCIETY FORMED TO UNIFY BURMA

Popular Body to Have Members Throughout Country; To Help Win War

Domei

RANGOON, November 29.—Following the recent dissolution of political parties in Burma a new popular political organization called the Dobama-Sin etha Federation has been formed with the object of unifying Burma and strengthening cooperation with Japan in the prosecution of the war.

The membership of the new organization which has its headquarters at Rangoon and branches throughout the country was originally to have been limited to 2,000,000 but because of the large number of applications, it is understood that the limit will be extended.

It is further understood that the membership of the Rangoon Chapter, which was fixed at 5,000, will be increased to 10,000. Membership in local chapters will also, in all probability, be increased.

Night Club Blaze Fatal

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 29.—Three hundred and ninety-nine persons were burned to death and 200 injured in a fire that broke out in a certain night club in Boston, according to a dispatch from Boston.

HSINMIN SOCIETY TO HOLD MEETING OF COUNCILORS

Program for 32nd Year of China Republic to Be Discussed December 14

Domei

PEKING, November 28.—The central headquarters of the Hsinmin Society will hold a meeting of its councilors for three days from December 14, in order to deliberate on the society's operations during the coming 32nd year of the Republic of China and to make clear their purpose to the inhabitants of North China, it was disclosed here today.

At the coming meeting, councilors and others from various provinces totaling more than 30 will be present, in addition to the headquarters' councilors.

The publicity setup, the society's organization, leadership of the Hsinmin Young Men's Association of North China which is scheduled to come into existence on the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, liberation of East Asia, the new national movement and improvement of the national organization are slated as subjects for discussion at the coming meeting.

Asthma Claims Dr. Fujinami

Dr. Goichi Fujinami, professor at the Medical Department of Keio University died of asthma at 10:40 a.m. on Sunday at his home at Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.

AXIS PLANES HARASS ALLIED SUPPLY LINES

American-British Combination In Tunisia Stopped; Cannot Make Any Headway

Domei

LISBON, November 29.—Allied forces on the Tunisian front are having their rear supply routes seriously disturbed by the constant bombings of Axis air units and also by attacks at various points by German-Italian land forces. A communique issued by the United States military authorities has revealed that German-Italian forces have started a fierce attack at Tabarca, 80 kilometers west of Tunis.

Axis forces have already destroyed bridges, roads and railways within a very wide area around the ports of Tunis and Bizerta, and also constructed strong defense positions. The Allies are finding it impossible to break through the Axis line and at the same time are being seriously hit by the Axis offensive actions.

A report from the anti-Axis side says that the Allies sent parachutists to a certain railway junction southwest of Tunis, but nothing is heard of the fate of these parachutists after their landing, and it is believed that they have been annihilated by German-Italian forces.

In the Tabarca battle, German-Italian tank corps were particularly active. The Allied side has been declaring that American tank corps that advanced northward from the central section of Tunisia have joined the British First Army.

According to Allied soldiers who were taken prisoners at a certain point in Tunisia, British and American troops who landed in Tunisia are fighting among themselves daily, being extremely antagonistic toward each other. British and American soldiers taken prisoners are demanding to be kept separately.

German-Italian air units bombed Bone and Algiers Friday and particularly at Algiers they completely destroyed several airplane hangars and set many planes on the ground on fire.

Enemy Ship Loss Heavy

Domei

BERLIN, November 29.—The German Military authorities announced today that in the one week from November 22 to 28, German air and submarine units sank 20 enemy ships totaling 133,000 tons.

Convoy Attacked

Domei

ROME, November 29.—Italian torpedo planes discovered an enemy convoy in Algerian waters yesterday, and torpedoed one large ship and seriously damaged four others, despite the resistance of enemy air forces, the Italian High Command announced today.

British air units bombed Torino again this evening, and caused damages in the central part of the city, the announcement also added.

LEADERS OF JAPAN AND CHINA GREET SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF BASIC PACT; JOINT EFFORTS AND AMITY KEYNOTED

Full Support for Japan In War Stressed By Nanking Chief

BEST ROAD TO REVIVAL

But for the mighty existence of Japan, all East Asia would have been devoured by Anglo-Saxon imperialism a long time ago, declared Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, Sunday on the eve of the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Japan-China Basic Treaty. Stressing the importance of the Chinese support in the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia, the President clarified that there is no better method for China to rejuvenate itself than that.

Mr. Wang's statement was addressed to the whole Chinese nation to make them understand the Chinese mission in the present international situation. It urged the Chinese to march straight on, hand in hand with Japan. The highlights taken from the text of the statement reported by Domei from Nanking Sunday follow:

"The Japan-China Basic Treaty was concluded November 30, 1940, closely followed by the joint declaration of alliance by Japan, Manchoukuo and China. One year later, on December 8, last year, Japan, our first ally, declared the War of Greater East Asia. With this latter event, the Basic Treaty and the Joint Declaration have proved the central binding power of the Asiatic countries all menaced with the rapidly changing international situation.

"The peaceful relation between China and Japan was so far based on mere amity. With the new treaty, however, the two parties firmly promised each other that they would share each other's pleasures and hardships. The final aim of the agreement is the building of a new order in East Asia. The treaty to us indicated the best way for our revival. Its manifestation is now clearly seen in our support of Japan in her prosecution of the historic war.

China's Existence Threatened

"The Anglo-Saxon imperialism long exploited all the nations in East Asia. If there had been no Japan, all Asia would have been completely devoured by Britain and America. This would have meant that China would have perished.

"The conclusion of the Basic Treaty before the start of the War of Greater East Asia proved a very fine defense for all the interested Asiatic nations. It was just as if the sailors out on the sea could be notified of a forthcoming storm and had accordingly prepared all necessary precautions just before the stormy day.

"It is just one year since our good ally, Japan, started fighting her historic war. Here we need to reflect back over the past one year and see how much this nation, which solemnly pledged herself to share the same pleasures and hardships with Japan in the Treaty, was able to do in accordance with the pledge. We also need to be clearly enlightened on the fact that our present sharing of hardships with Japan will promise future sharing of pleasures with her.

"We can say that we have supported Japan with some materials. At the same time we regret to say that our supports have not been very much owing to the initial stage of our agricultural and industrial growth.

China's Chances Best

"China had been in a difficult state before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Our hardships have not since then abated much. These hardships, I dare say, have all been brought about by the Anglo-Saxon imperialism. This I can say on the basis of the teaching of our nation's father, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. This is to say that China is now confronted with the best chance of driving out the Anglo-Saxon influence from China so that we could be perfectly cleared of our long cornered condition.

"If China, favored with this best opportunity, should hesitate to take it up, all her hopes will not be realized in any near future. Our present assistance to Japan's war efforts

(Continued on Page 2)

Anniversary Feted at Luncheon

Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani were hosts at a luncheon party held at 12:30 this afternoon at the Foreign Minister's official residence, to celebrate the second anniversary of the signing of the Treaty Concerning Basic Relations between Japan and China and of the issuance of the joint Japan-Manchoukuo-China declaration of alliance.

Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ching, Chinese Ambassador Hsu Liang, officials of the Manchoukuo and Chinese Embassies, Premier General Hideki Tojo, Ministers of State, and other leading officials and leaders were present at the party.

WANG I-TANG GREETS PACT'S ANNIVERSARY

Elucidates Meaning, Spirit Of Japan-Manchou-China Joint Declaration

Urging the 100,000,000 people of North China to bestir themselves for the cause of Greater East Asia as well as for construction of North China, Wang I-tang, chairman of the North China Political Council, dwelt upon the meaning and spirit of the Japan-China Basic Treaty and the joint Japan-Manchoukuo-China declaration of alliance.

His statement made public on Sunday in celebration of the second anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty and issuance of the joint declaration, which falls on today, follows:

"It is already two years since the 'iron' pledge was made among Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

Principles Practised

"During this period the three principles of the treaty have been steadily put into practice as clearly indicated in: strengthening of the peace and order maintenance movement by military, government and civilian quarters of Japan and China; the Japanese grant of large loans to China; active material and personnel exchange among the three nations; positive joint economic development in North China through cooperation between Japan and China, the return of factories to China by the Japanese Army, etc.

"Thus, the pledge of the East Asia Axis was solidified, contributing much toward the enhancement of national power of Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

"The mission with which North China is charged is to observe the stipulations in Article 3, namely the joint anti-Communist Pact and those in Article 6 concerning co-operation in joint development of defense resources.

"It is quite natural that North China is charged with the mission when the fact is taken into consideration that the Chinese Communist Army is centering all its activities in North China to exploit the inhabitants and disturb peace and order; and that North China has the greatest output of defense materials in China. North China has the above duty to fulfill in addition to the common responsibility to be assumed by other spheres of Greater East Asia.

Cooperated With Japan

"From this standpoint, North China has cooperated with Japan in her incessant suppression of the Chinese Communist Army since spring, last year. Also, peace and order maintenance movements have been enforced in succession with the total power of military, government and civilian quarters united in one body.

"Since December 8 of last year when Japan finally rose against the United States and Britain to accept their challenge for the cause of eternal peace of East Asia and the world, North China has been forging ahead in its construction to cooperate with Japan in prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia, particularly to fulfill its duty as a supply base.

"I as well as the government and people of North China, who place confidence in the friendly nation of Japan, pledge at this opportunity to forge ahead for complete destruction of the United States and Britain."

INSTRUCTION ISSUED RESIDENT JAPANESE

Ambassador Shigemitsu Points Out Way for Attaining Sino-Japanese Amity

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

NANKING, November 29.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to the National Government of China at Nanking, issued on Sunday his official instructions entitled, "To Japanese residents in China."

In his note, Ambassador Shigemitsu clarified the meaning of the War of Greater East Asia, first of all. Then, touching upon the causes of the China Affair, he stressed that the ultimate objective of the war is in the realization of cooperation between Japan and China.

Dwelling upon the National Government's policy and the conclusion of the Japan-China Basic Treaty, he urged the resident Japanese in China to forge ahead for the realization of Japan-China cooperation with the ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia in mind.

His instructions follow, in gist:

"For the realization of Japan-China cooperation, which is the ultimate aim of Japan's policy toward China, it is of vital importance that better feeling between the people of the two countries be realized.

"It will not be until the birth of mutual respect, a confidence and love that true friendship and cooperation can be attained.

"For this purpose, reconsideration is required in earnest by the people of the two countries to realize the three virtues of respect, reliance and love between the two nations.

"Without self-reflection, individuals and nations will fall as is clearly shown in history.

"In China, Japanese residents number some 600,000. If these individuals come into contact with the Chinese people along lines conformable with national policies, the Chinese masses will come to understand fully the Japanese aims, resulting in the realization of friendship and cooperation between the two nations of Japan and China.

"In this sense, all Japanese residing in China are required to take an attitude of mind that will fulfill their duty of realizing Japan-China friendship and cooperation in person.

"Should they provoke anti-Japanism through their erroneous superiority complex and selfishness, it would be impossible to bring about real friendship and cooperation between the two nations. Thus, it would become impossible to prosecute the sacred task imposed upon Japan.

"Therefore, the Japanese residents in China are earnestly asked to fully understand their heavy mission and to reconsider their attitude with determination to forge ahead for the settlement of the China problem."

U-Boats Claim 123,000 Tons

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, November 27.—German submarine squadrons operating in waters extending from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean have sunk a total of 123,000 tons of Allied shipping, announces the German High Command today.

Japan's Foreign Minister Urges Joint Effort For New Order

PACT IS SIGNIFICANT

Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, in his message of felicitation and exhortation delivered at the luncheon given at his official residence at noon today on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Japan-China Basic Treaty and the issuance of the Joint Declaration by Japan, China and Manchoukuo, stressed that the people of the three nations should proceed hand-in-hand for the establishment of a new order in East Asia with the victorious achievements of the Imperial Forces as the basis for this effort. Following is the translated text of his speech:

"On this day of the second anniversary of the Japan-China Basic Treaty and the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration of Alliance, it is a great honor for me to speak here in congratulating the occasion.

"Since Japan, acting on the fundamental principle in the founding of the Empire, set out on her historic step to introduce a new order in East Asia, work has proceeded steadily on in the line of joint construction of military, political, economic and cultural system among Japan, Manchoukuo and China. Many difficulties have been overcome on the way thanks to the efforts of the nations concerned.

"Then, on November 30, 1940, came the conclusion of the Japan-China Basic Treaty and the joint declaration of alliance among Japan, China and Manchoukuo, in which the three nations solemnly promised one another for their joint effort to construct a new order in East Asia. That these agreements will contribute to the international peace by shaping a permanent peace in East Asia is well indicated in the texts of the Treaty and the joint declaration.

"Fortunately, by virtue of the perfect unity among the official and civilian circles of Japan and Manchoukuo and also of the self-sacrificing joint efforts between the keen-sighted leaders of Japan and China, the foundation for the projected new order in East Asia has practically been completed, for which I feel highly heartened.

"The historic task of establishing a new order in East Asia will be possible only through great efforts among all interested. There is no doubt about it, because the task is an unprecedented moral attempt and also because this work is being attained in the midst of the War of Greater East Asia.

"This task is the chief objective of the war. As the war proceeds, it will leave behind it a fruitful result in the shape of the new order. The same task will also serve as a prerequisite for successful execution of the current war.

"Under the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor, the Imperial Forces on land, sea and in the air are achieving brilliant successes, with the result that there is practically no foe in the area of the Greater East Asia. The three nations of Japan, Manchoukuo and China are bound by an obligation at this juncture to proceed on the establishment of the new order, with the war achievements as the basis for the work.

"I feel here deeply the necessity that the three nations, through sharing their common pleasures and hardships, should consolidate their united front to introduce a first rate new order in the world. This will be their greatest contribution to world peace at this time of historic worldwide chaos.

"Now on this auspicious occasion I would like to raise my cup with the many dignitaries here to wish for the brilliant future of Japan, Manchoukuo and China."

MEET IS SCHEDULED TO ENHANCE OUTPUT

366 Delegates to Discuss Economics and Production on December 15

In order to further strengthen wartime production, 366 delegates, representing every field of economics and production within the nation and districts outside of Japan Proper, will meet with Government officials at Premier General Hideki Tojo's official residence on December 15.

At the meeting the Government will outline its desires to the delegates, who will represent not only important wartime production fields but finance, forestry, agriculture, marine products and enterprises within the country as well as outside of Japan Proper. The meeting will be informal in nature and representatives and Government officials will carry out heart-to-heart conversations, one objective of the meeting being to learn the desires and opinions of various enterprises.

With increased importance of production, the Government has been taking various steps to enhance production. In recent days it has convened the Prefectural Governors' Meeting and the informal meeting between officials and the people. It has also formed the Temporary Committee to Increase Production and has established assemblies to further coordination between prefectural governments in the provinces. Also on November 15, a meeting between the Government and representatives of important production organs was held.

The coming meeting will open at 8:20 a.m. on December 15, at the Premier's official residence. The delegates have been selected and were mailed invitations by Premier Tojo Saturday.

The Board of Information announced the names of the delegates at 4 p.m. Saturday and simultaneously made the following announcement:

"It has been decided to invite 366 representatives of various production and economic fields to the Premier's official residence on Tuesday December 15, to have Premier Tojo outline the Government's wishes and to hear the desires and opinions of the representatives."

Wang Ching-Wei Urges Full Support for Japan

(Continued From Page 1)

therefore has a grave significance. So it is of paramount importance that the two nations, Japan and China, should get along on close, friendly terms. I would offer in this connection to suggest some items as the keys to promote intimate friendship between our nation and Japan.

"First, I would stress the need of perfect understanding of Japanese on the side of Chinese. This is the foundation of all other friendly relations. Second, we must be modest and humble in our association with the Japanese. This modesty, however, should come from a sincere heart, and never should be assumed in a falsified manner. This attitude will surely be met with the same one from the Japanese, and here will be realized the true foundation of the ever close relation between Japan and China."

INDIAN LEAGUE TO FETE

Program Planned for Celebration of First War Anniversary

A full-day program for the observance of the first anniversary of the Greater East Asia War on December 8 was announced by President Sadani of the Yokohama Chapter of the Indian-Independence League.

The members of the League will assemble at the India Club to pay their solemn respects to the flags of Japan and India and to reaffirm their determination to exert their utmost to push forward the movement for the realization of complete Indian independence in concert with Japan's efforts for the annihilation of Anglo-American domination in East Asia. Resolutions expressing the determination of the members to exert their utmost efforts for the Greater East Asia War will be adopted at a meeting which will follow.

Prayers will be offered by the members for a Japanese victory and for India's successful independence at the India Temple at 77 Yamashita-cho and at the Dai Iseyama Jingu Shrine.

Famous Artist Succumbs

Shinataro (Buzan) Kimura, famed Japanese artist, died of asthma at 3:15 a.m. on Sunday. Funeral services will take place from 10 a.m. on December 2 at the Kudokurinji Temple at Hatsune-cho, Shitaya-ku.

Magazine Introducing French Indo-China Is Issued by Cultural Relations Society

The first issue of a new magazine, "Connaissance l'Indo-China," published in both the Japanese and French languages, introducing things French Indo-Chinese, has been issued by the Society for International Cultural Relations here, according to Domei.

Copies of the new magazine will be sent to French Indo-China within a few days to serve as a medium for promoting cultural relations in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Printed in royal octavo art paper and containing more than 100 pages, the magazine was issued under the cultural agreement concluded last December between the Society for International Cultural Relations and the Bureau of Intellectual Relations Affairs of the French Indo-Chinese Government.

The initial number contains articles by leading writers of French Indo-China which were received from the Japan-French Indo-China Friendship Society of Hanoi last August. Translation of the articles into Japanese, photographic cuts and other matters of editing were handled entirely by the International Cultural Relations' Society.

The opening pages contain messages by Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, and Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China.

Four articles, consisting of "Travel by Air Over French Indo-China," "Hues of the Imperial Capital," "Hanoi, the City of Government and Culture" and "Saigon, the Commercial Center," describe the natural features and industries of French Indo-China. Under the title of "Exchange of Courtesies in Hanoi Between Japan and French Indo-China," leading events in the development of friendship between the two countries are recorded.

On every page there are photographic cuts showing customs and scenic spots of French Indo-China, while on the closing pages is an index of names of prominent persons and localities.

The Society for International Cultural Relations is now working on the publication of the second number of the magazine, which will feature things Japanese.

NAVY POWER AUGMENTED

Portugal Takes Steps to Meet Mediterranean Crisis

Domei

LISBON, November 29.—In view of the critical situation in the Mediterranean, the Portuguese Government promulgated yesterday a new law augmenting its naval strength.

Under the new law additional corps of naval reserves will be formed, and the Navy Minister has been empowered to mobilize them whenever it is deemed necessary The Navy Minister is also authorized by the new law to requisition merchant vessels, fishing boats, lifeboats and other craft, radio broadcasting stations and radio compass stations whenever necessity arises.

Kobe Customs Chief Named

The Finance Ministry on Saturday announced the appointment of Hidefuji Numano, who was formerly attached to the Government of Mengchiang as chief of the Kobe Customs House. Simultaneously, Yoshio Azai was named as chief of the Hakodate Customs House.

WILL OPEN CENTRAL BANK

Thai Financial Institution Due on December 10

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BANGKOK, November 29.—The Thai Government announced today that the Central Bank of Thailand will be formally opened on December 10, the anniversary of the promulgation of the Thai Constitution.

The Government of Thailand has long been preparing for the establishment of the Central Bank, and the new financial institution will be capitalized at 20,000,000 bahts, entirely subscribed by the Government.

The building formerly used by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at Bangkok will be made the head office of the Central Bank of Thailand.

Ancient Martial Arts Shown

In commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the conscription system, an exhibition of ancient Japanese martial arts was held at 10 a.m. on Sunday at the Grand Music Hall in Hibiya Park. About 100 experts of 30 schools of military arts displayed the time-honored feats of arms.

Compositions by Filipino Children Reveal Their Attachment to Japanese Soldiers

Compositions written by several pupils of the Askaraga School, Manila, which were recently received by Domei reveal the true feeling of the native children in the Philippines toward the War of Greater East Asia. All elementary schools in Manila were reopened on July 1 with the complete return of peace and order in the Islands. Some of the compositions follow:

Heitai San (Japanese Soldiers)
by Reymond Demarno
First Grade

"Many Japanese soldiers were marching through the streets. They looked very brave. They were very polite, because when I greeted them, they returned my greeting by smiling and saluting to me. This is the first time I have met Japanese soldiers. They were wearing iron hats. They gave me some candy. I am very fond of Japanese soldiers."

Nippon no Heitai San (Japanese Soldiers)
by Engracia Masuraron,
Second Grade

"I saw a Japanese soldier with a long beard. I also saw a Japanese soldier who had no shirt on. Mamma told me that Japanese soldiers were all strong and brave. At first I was scared of them and whenever I met them on the street I tried to avoid them, but now I am not afraid of them at all. They were very kind to us and taught us some Japanese. We are very good friends now. I heard Papa saying that cases of robbery have decreased, since the Japanese soldiers had come."

Recollections on the Day of War
by Cecilia Byron,
Fourth Grade

"As soon as the war started, I fled into the Brakan mountain with my family. Every day I heard air raid sirens and every time I saw the Japanese airplanes flying over us I thought it might be our last day. Before the war I was told that Japan had no airplanes, but many came on bombing raids. I saw no American airplanes. When I asked father why the American planes would not come and drive the Japanese planes away, he told me that the American planes were all destroyed by the Japanese. While we were in the mountains, it was rumored that the Japanese soldiers had entered the city and it was almost destroyed by them. Upon receiving that rumor we could not stay in the mountains, and returned to the city, trembling with fear.

"I am not afraid of Japanese soldiers at all. Sometimes we play with them. We are used to calling them 'Tomodachi, Tomodachi' in Japanese. Today we had a wrestling match with the Japanese soldiers in the park. The Japanese planes bombed only the American barracks. As they did not destroy any other things in the city, we are able to go to school as we used to, before the war."

On the First Anniversary of the Outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia,
By Rodes Okanbo
Sixth Grade

"Nearly a year has passed since the War of Greater East Asia was started. I was not scared when the war was declared on December 8, but when the Japanese planes began air-raids, I was so scared that every time I heard a siren, I rushed into the air-raid shelter. The outskirts of the city were not bombed at all. After the Japanese Army occupied Manila in January, peace and order were restored in the city. All the schools were reopened on July 1. We are now studying the same as before the war. Our teacher said that the Japanese soldiers were fighting for the peoples of Malaya, Burma, Java, Sumatra and other regions in the South in order to rescue them from the brutal hands of the British, Americans, and Dutch.

"We must study hard, obeying the orders of our teachers and do our best to build a new Philippines. I like the Japanese soldiers, because they are not so haughty and proud as the American soldiers."

AXIS FORCES SMASH MANY SOVIET TANKS

Russians Lose 35 in Abortive Offensive in Don River Sector

Domei

BERLIN, November 30.—The British air force passed over Switzerland several times during 8:55 p.m. to midnight Sunday, according to information from Berne. As a result, air-raid alarm was sounded in the Geneva and Lausanne areas.

Domei

BERLIN, November 29.—The German-Rumanian joint operations in the Don sector are progressing favorably. The Axis forces blasted 35 Soviet tanks last Saturday in the same sector, according to the German High Command which today issued a war communique to the following effect:

"In the Terek area, all counterattacks repeated several times by the Soviets have proved failures. The Red troops positioned between the Volga and Don rivers staged an offensive depending on their numerical superiority, but the German-Rumanian joint forces repulsed it successfully blasting 35 Soviet tanks.

"A powerful German bomber unit including some Rumanian bombers operated over the lower stretches of the Volga River, blasting enemy rolling stock and railway facilities. Meanwhile, an Italian bomber unit, operating over the middle stretches of the Don River bombed Soviet mobile forces.

"In the central section of the Eastern Front, the successive reverses of Soviet troops resulted in their loss of 57 tanks last Saturday. In a sector southeast of Lake Ilmen, the Soviets suffered great damage both to their ranks and strategic materials.

"In a certain sector on the southern part of the Eastern Front, 39 Soviets planes were downed by the German-Rumanian air force and a high-angle gun unit."

SUN-GODDESS ENSHRINED

Manila Japanese Residents Hold Sacred Rites in South

Domei

MANILA, November 29.—The Japanese Residents Association of Central Luzon, which has for some time been contemplating on building a shrine here dedicated to Amaterasu-Omikami, the Sun-Goddess, held at its office here, this morning, a ceremony to enshrine the Goddess temporarily in the council chamber of the association until the projected shrine is actually erected.

In the Periodicals

Contemporary Japan, Vol. XI, No. 11, November, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, Tokyo. Price ¥1. Leading articles: War in the Southern Pacific by Chu Saito, Cultural Traits of East and West by Comtesse Ina Metaxa, Our Greater East Asia Minister Aoki by Tatsuichi Hishiyama, Hiroshige's Landscape Prints by Seiichiro Takahashi, Manchoukuo in Co-Prosperity Sphere by Bunroku Yoshioka, Buddhist Frescoes of the Horyuji by Momoo Kitagawa, Chiang's Northwestern Gun Road by Goro Oguchi, and New Southern Paintings of Japan by Takechiyo Uyemura. As usual, the magazine is rich in informative articles such as "March of Events," "Japan's Periodicals — Extracts," "Book Reviews," "Chronicle of Current Events (September 21-October 20, 1942)," and "Documentary Material."

Japan Times Weekly, Vol. XIII, No. 13 dated November 26, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times, Ltd., Tokyo, Price 40 sen. Illustrated. Feature articles: Third Battle of the Solomons, War Winning Slogans, "Enemy Planes Sighted! . . .", England Doomed to Oblivion, Progressive Thailand, America's War Requirements, Submarine Chasers, Whaling in Wartime, Post-War Developments in the Philippines, Misconceptions About the South, The Anglo-U.S. Colonial Policy, The Rubber Problem, General Emilio Aguinaldo, and The Japanese Warrior.

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Signal Sea Victory For Imperial Fleet Clearly Confirmed

(Continued From Page 1)

subjected enemy facilities there to severe bombardment.

On November 14, Japanese transports, covered by Navy units, rushed toward Guadalcanal, and although some losses were sustained due to the activity of enemy aircraft, troops were landed there successfully. The enemy had concentrated its forces in that area for a counter-offensive and appeared in the vicinity of Sabo Island. After nightfall, our fleet engaged the enemy in intense combat in those waters.

Thus, the battle began on the afternoon of November 12, and continued for almost three days and three nights.

Battleships' Role Stressed

The vital role played by battleships as the pivotal power of fleets and the main force in a decisive naval battle was amply testified by the fierce fighting between battleships staged in Southern Pacific waters on the night of November 14, a naval observer declared on Sunday, according to Domei.

The battle of battleships was staged at close quarters never dreamt of in modern naval warfare, and its fierceness rivalled that of the battle off Jutland between German and British naval units, he said.

Japanese battleships, in close cooperation with auxiliary units, sank two United States battleships, heavily damaged another and routed a third after damaging it, thus keeping up their reputation, which is apt to be forgotten owing to the too brilliant activities of the aircraft, the observer stated.

The fact that air units have begun to play a leading role in naval warfare does not minimize the usefulness of main naval vessels, he said, pointing out that naval operations will always be carried out in the future by planes and warships in close cooperation.

From the viewpoint that the ultimate aim in a naval battle is not occupation of waters but destruction of enemy fleets, especially aircraft carriers, the air forces are placed in the leading position because they play a decisive role in the naval operations, he stated.

He added, however, that this does not mean that more aircraft alone are necessary but rather necessitates the increase of naval vessels all the more in order to give full play to the air forces.

VISITS FURUTA'S TOMB

Envoy Wang Remembers Late State Councilor of Manchoukuo

Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, paid a visit to the tomb of the late Masatake Furuta, at Tama, State Councilor of Manchoukuo, Sunday afternoon.

The late Mr. Furuta had entered the service of the Justice Department of the Manchoukuo Empire upon the establishment of Manchoukuo and rendered meritorious services toward abolishing extraterritorial rights and also for the institution of the legal system of the Empire. Ambassador Wang was working under him when he was holding the office of Vice-Minister of Justice of Manchoukuo.

Prior to his call at the tomb, the Ambassador paid a visit of condolence to Mrs. Furuta at her home, at Ogikubo, Tokyo.

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Press Comments

Monday, November 30
ASAHI—Total Power to Crush Anglo-Americans
TOKYO SHIMBUN—America and Britain, Greatest Aggressors; Two Petitioners

Total Power to Crush Anglo-Americans

ASAHI—Today marks the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Basic Agreement between Japan and China, a pact which may be termed the fundamental principles in settling the China Affair. In commemorating this day, the Joint Declaration issued in this connection by Japan, Manchoukuo and China should likewise be recalled with a deep significance.

The agreement thus concluded with the Nanking Government, which fully realized that "Asia is One," is based on the three principles of good neighbor and friendship, anti-Comintern drive and economic collaboration in order to bring prosperity to East Asia. With this object in mind, the two countries cooperated in solving various pending problems, such as permitting independent trade by China, return of factories controlled by the Japanese Army, questions of transportation and communications organs, etc. during the past two years.

However, now that the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is near, the problem of vital interest common to the two countries should be the establishment of lasting peace in East Asia by smashing the Anglo-American nations. In other words, the only desire of the two countries should be, and is, an all-out cooperation toward attaining a successful consummation of the current War.

Otherwise, not only may a grave situation be created in East Asia, but it may lead to the worst consequence in which China might remain perpetually in a semi-colonial status to Britain and the United States. When the possibility of such a plight is considered, the peoples of China should strive all the more keenly for the increase in production and preservation of peace and order, thus converting China into a commissary pivot in the Pacific war zone.

This aim has been emphatically declared by the Japanese Government since the institution of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and particularly after a series of conferences with Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking who returned here recently to make various arrangements. It is to be sincerely hoped that the Nanking Government, by availing itself of this unique opportunity in driving out the Anglo-American influence, will spare no efforts in according collaboration.

In that event, a way will be opened to crush the Chungking regime and the comintern front. But the question of primary importance nevertheless lies in the concentration of total power in smashing Britain and the United States, the chief enemies among hostile countries.

The second anniversary of the conclusion of the Basic Agreement finds the cooperation between Japan and China very much strengthened and a broad stride being made toward attaining the goal in view. Our heartfelt congratulation is indeed due at this commemorative occasion.

America and Britain, Greatest Aggressors

TOKYO SHIMBUN—No race perhaps is more impudent and selfish as the Anglo-Saxons. Once Bernard Shaw, the satirist, said: "Nothing is wrong which is done by the British. The British, whatever they may do, have a certain principle with which they justify it. That the British plunder others is due to the principles of the Empire." This might well be said of America also. They think what America and Britain do are all good and for the sake of justice and humanity, while all acts done by those hostile to them are considered by them to be just that reverse. However, the fact is universally known that they who stigmatize the acts of Japan, Germany and Italy as the ones of aggression are the very nations who are the greatest aggressors of the world.

Now they—America and Britain—are robbing France of its overseas territories one after another. Further, America, vis-a-vis South American nations, is steadily carrying out its measures to turn them into its subject nations. And against Chile and Argentina which have not as yet completely obeyed its will, America is playing all manner of nasty tricks. And yet America is covering up and hiding all these aggressive acts under the beautiful name of defense of Democracy or of a matter involving the solidarity of the two Americas. These words which the United States uses trying to justify its acts have for them, that is, for America and Britain, entirely different meanings. For instance, a certain American newspaper admits that by "international cooperation" they mean their "dispatch of troops overseas and intervening in the affairs of other nations." But the world does not exist for the sake of America and Britain. The Axis Powers who have vigorously stood up to crush the Anglo-Saxons are proving this fact by their daily acts.

Two Petitioners

TOKYO SHIMBUN—A foreign dispatch reports that Madam Chiang Kai-shek has gone over to the United States to receive medical treatment for her wound of five years ago. What a thin excuse she has invented! "Five years ago" is the year when the China Affair broke out. It is quite evident that the medical treatment she is going to receive is not only for her individual physical body alone and that the hospital where she is seeking shelter is the White House. It is not difficult to imagine that her present visit to the United States is for her petitioning to the latter to render Chiang strengthened aid. When we, however, find this "First Lady of China" who enjoys great popularity in the United States going out there herself to make a petition, we can easily imagine Chungking's difficult predicament. It is, however, problematical how much America could lend its ear to her petitions—America which has suffered greater damage in the Solomons Battle than at Pearl Harbor and which is forced to fight a decisive battle with the Axis forces in North Africa. Madam Chiang, as might be expected, will only be able at best to carry home to Chungking America's customary gift of an empty cheque.

Meanwhile, de Gaulle, whose existence was prone to be forgotten since the American invasion of North Africa, is said to be preparing for a visit to Washington to petition the American President. His visit, like that of Catroux to the British capital, is believed to be with the object of appealing to Roosevelt the stand of the de Gaullists against the Darlan faction, but it is the limit of disgrace, even for a subject of a doomed country, to voluntarily become an under-dog of America and Britain.

Be that as it may, how are they looking at the naked truth that the Anglo-American nations, for the attainment of their malicious ambition of world domination, are sacrificing the weaker countries. In the light of the present act of aggression, it would be well for them to face the grim reality that revival of France based on Anglo-American aid would be absolutely impossible.

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GOVERNMENT FETING 2ND YEAR OF TREATY BINDING 3 COUNTRIES

Tani and Aoki Will Be Hosts to Manchou and Chinese Envoys at Luncheon

UNITY TO BE REAFFIRMED

Tani Will Stress True Significance of Joint Declaration Of Alliance

To celebrate the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Japan-China Basic Treaty and the issuance of the joint Japan-Manchoukuo-China declaration of alliance, a luncheon will be held at the Foreign Minister's official residence this noon under the auspices of the Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry and the Foreign Office.

Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki and Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani will be hosts to Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ying, Chinese Ambassador Hsu, other officials of the Manchoukuo and Chinese Embassies, Premier General Hideki Tojo, Ministers of State, and other leading persons, totalling more than 40 in all.

Foreign Minister Tani is scheduled to address the gathering and touch upon the cordial friendship and cooperation existing among the three leading nations of East Asia.

To celebrate the occasion, a radio program for exchanging congratulatory messages among the three capitals will be given at 7:20 p.m. this evening from JOAK station. Premier General Hideki Tojo will speak from Tokyo, Premier Chang Ching-hui from Hsinking, and President Wang Ching-wei from Nanking.

Aims Lofty and Noble

Two years ago today, a joint declaration of alliance was made by Japan, Manchoukuo and China, following the conclusion at Nanking of the Treaty Concerning the Basic Relations Between Japan and China.

The outstanding feature of the Treaty lies in its very aim, as is mentioned clearly in the text:

"Being desirous that these two countries should respect their inherent characteristics and closely cooperate with each other as good neighbors under the common ideals of establishing a new order in East Asia on an ethical basis, establishing thereby a permanent peace in East Asia, and with this as a nucleus contributing toward the peace of the world in general."

The objective of the Treaty is noble and grand, quite unlike military or economic treaties signed in the past aiming at the benefit of only signatory nations.

The peace of the entire world will be materialized only in the remote future, but the establishment of peace in East Asia, that is prerequisite for world peace, is progressing steadily, nearing its goal every year. Today, only the Chungking regime, India and West Asian countries have not joined this "group."

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, the atmosphere within the territory under the influence of the Chiang government has changed much and even within the anti-Japanese groups at Hongkong or Amoy, those who are now desiring and speaking of peace are increasing. Their opinions are being expressed in newspaper editorials and articles.

India has not yet joined the "group," but is now eagerly engaged in the anti-British independence movement. Mohammedan countries, lying further west of India, have good possibilities of joining our rank, in the event of British pressure being removed.

Axis Is Bolstered

This Axis has been furthermore much strengthened by the joining of Thailand toward the end of 1941. Then with the southern advance of Imperial Forces, southern races have now also come to participate in the Axis through Japan. Thus, speaking from the spiritual standpoint, one half of the aim has been already accomplished concretely. Economically also, products are being exchanged over a vast area, and though natural resources are not yet fully developed, this Axis has recently developed from a group of "have-not" countries to a group of "have-countries," as clearly explained by the warning given by the former

(Continued on Page 2)

Reich Envoy Opens Handball Match

Nippon Bests Germany, 8-7, at Handball

Playing before a capacity crowd, the All Nippon handball team won their first international match against the German team on Sunday morning at the Meiji Jingu stadium by the score of 8 goals to 7. The game was close throughout with the Germans holding a 4 to 3 lead at the half interval. In the second half, the Nippon team staged a comeback and outscored their opponents by 5 goals to 3 to take the game.

Shown above is German Ambassador, Major-General Eugen Ott, delivering his message of Axis comraderie which raised the curtain on the international handball match at the Meiji Jingu Stadium on Sunday morning. (Pictures of match on Page 2)

MATSUI EMPHASIZES REAL JAPANESE AIM

Activities of League Well Understood in China, Says General Upon Return

Domei

FUKUOKA, November 28.—General Iwane Matsui, Vice-President of the Koa Domei or Asia Development League upon his arrival here by air from Shanghai declared in a press interview at the local airport that the activities of the Koa Domei are well understood by the Japanese and Chinese authorities in China and that the Koa Domei will contribute greatly to the furtherance of future Japanese-Chinese relations.

General Matsui, who has terminated his 40-day inspection tour of North China, is scheduled to leave Hakata by rail for Tokyo this evening.

Clarifies Japan's Mission

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 27.—In clarifying Japan's true mission in Greater East Asia, General Iwane Matsui, vice-president of the Dai Nippon Koa Domei, or the Asia Development Federation of Japan, declared today that Japan's purpose is to stamp out Anglo-American imperialism from Asia and to restore "Asia to the Asiatics."

The declaration was made in the course of an address delivered by General Matsui at a round table conference held at the Astor House here by leaders of the Asia Club, which is composed of members of the Shanghai Chapter of the All India Independence League and of the Filipinos Association.

Attending the round table conference were Messrs Rahman, Kohli R. Nathoo and B. P. Gathia representing the All India Independence League, Messrs G. Haider Narzinkha and Asram Kharn representing Afghanistan, Vincente Casino of the Filipino Association and others.

Asia for the Asiatics

Following is the gist of General Matsui's address:

"You are doubtless fully aware of Japan's stand toward India, for Premier General Hideki Tojo repeatedly declared publicly the attitude of Japan. The aim of the War of Greater East Asia lies in restoring Asia to the Asiatics. In other words, the objective of the War is to restore Asia to the hands of all Asiatic peoples in the original shape and form in which Asia was bequeathed to us Asiatics by our forefathers through their culture and history.

"Therefore, our Asiatic campaign is backed by this lofty principle and is a campaign born of the awakening of national consciousness of the Asiatic peoples who are destined to help each other for the construction of Asia.

"Another objective of the War

(Continued on Page 2)

Death Toll of 350 Taken by Typhoon In Indian District

Domei

LISBON, November 28.—A great typhoon accompanied by heavy rain visited the Cuttack-Puri-Ganjam district, on the east coast of India, some 300 kilometers southwest of Calcutta, on November 14, and 350 persons were killed while many houses and livestock were carried away by flood, it is reported from Calcutta.

JAPANESE DIPLOMATS FETED AT TEA PARTY

Nippon-Shumi Kensho-Kai Provides Entertainment at Bijutsu Kaikan

Japanese diplomats, who returned from enemy countries recently aboard exchange ships, were entertained Saturday afternoon at a tea party given in their honor by the Nippon shumi Kensho-kai, an association for the appreciation of Japanese classical arts.

Among those attending the tea party, which was given at the Shimbashi Bijutsu Kaikan in Tokyo from 1 p.m. were Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Ambassador to the United States; Yoshiaki Miura, former Minister to Mexico; Kaname Wakasugi, former Minister attached to the Japanese Embassy in Washington, and Sadao Iguchi, former counselor of the same Embassy.

Also invited to the tea party were General Eugen Ott, the German Ambassador in Tokyo, Thai Ambassador Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Finnish Minister Dr. Charles Gustave Idman and others. The Nippon-shumi Kensho-kai was represented by more than 50 of its members.

In the course of the tea party, the guests were shown examples of flower arrangement and tray-landscapes.

HERO'S ASHES INTERRED

Remains of Late Marquis Maeda Placed in Family Vault

Final rites marking the placing of the ashes of the late General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, former Supreme-Commander of the Japanese Forces in North Borneo, in the family vault were held Saturday morning at the Daitokuji Temple in Kyoto in the presence of Toshitate Maeda, heir of the late Marquis, Marchioness Kikuko Maeda, wife of the late General, and Miss Miiko Maeda, daughter.

Among others who attended the services were the mother of Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Count and Countess Tadamasa Sakai, General Nobuyuki Abe, Marquis Morisada Hosokawa, and relatives of the Maeda family.

AUSTRALIA CALLED 49TH STATE OF U.S.

Kawai Says All Important Military Positions in Commonwealth Taken by Americans

Tatsuo Kawai, former minister to Australia, who returned to Japan last month by the exchange ship Kamakura Maru, in an article contributed to the Yomiuri-Hochi Saturday, described Australia as the "forty-ninth state of United States."

Mr. Kawai said this was clear even from the single fact that the important posts under General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of anti-Axis forces in the South Pacific, are all taken by American officers while Australians are subserviently assuming auxiliary posts.

Recalling his tenure in Australia, Mr. Kawai said notwithstanding the exchange of ministers between Japan and Australia (Mr. Kawai was the first minister from Japan to Australia) for the purpose of promoting friendly relations with Australia, that country was unwillingly dragged into the ABCD encirclement against Japan, chiefly on account of United States pressure.

Mr. Kawai said Australian hopes that Singapore would hold out long and that the Netherlands East Indies would withstand Japanese resistance at least for three months were badly smashed inasmuch as they crumbled before the speedy and powerful Japanese operations.

"Australia's consternation when it heard of the fall of Singapore was most pitiful," Mr. Kawai said. "Because the British Government even failed to make any gestures to come to the rescue of Australia's critical situation, the attitude of the London government seemed so cold that in the next two to three months period, the feeling that Australia was betrayed gained momentum in that country. And when the Japanese Forces entered Rabaul, the Australian Cabinet held an emergency meeting that lasted for eleven continuous hours."

Faced with such crisis, Australia was forced to turn to America for assistance, Mr. Kawai said.

Referring to the foreign policy of the Labor Cabinet which was formed in Australia in October last year, Mr. Kawai said that as expressed by its minister for external affairs, Herbert Evatt, the government did not desire to be dragged into war over the Pacific problem. Rather on the belief that the attitude of the United States government was too aggressive, it attempted to play the role of a "brake." But there is such an overwhelming difference in the pressure of the United States and Australia that the latter was willy-nilly forced into the Pacific whirlpool, Mr. Kawai said.

Analyzing the conversations held by Evatt, Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt last year, Mr.

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITISH VIOLATE NEW VICHY TERRAIN AS TROOPS LAND ON REUNION ISLAND; BATTLE FOR TUNIS REPORTED RAGING

Enemy Shifting Attack To Tunis as Bizerta Defense Strong

ALLIES SEEN INFERIOR

Domei

LISBON, November 28.—A great battle has commenced in the neighborhood of the city of Tunis where Axis forces have established their defense lines, according to reports from the front.

British forces, assisted by American tank corps are advancing northeastward along the railway line, and are believed to have reached the front line near Tunis.

The Anti-Axis forces have found the Axis defense of Bizerta and its neighborhood much stronger than expected and thus have been obliged to postpone their attack on the naval port of Bizerta. They are consequently concentrating their strength against the port of Tunis. Axis forces have established very strong defense lines extending from the neighborhood of Tunis to Qabes bay, and many reinforcements are steadily arriving.

The American forces that suffered serious casualties in the first conflict with the Axis troops in Tunisia are now eagerly waiting for the arrival of reinforcements and supplies of arms.

Axis air units severely bombed concentrated enemy tank corps yesterday in the Tunisia-Algeria area. A certain American anti-aircraft position was silenced by a unit of German air force.

Allies at Disadvantage

With a crisis fast approaching the Tunisian front, the Allies are suffering from severe inferiority in air power, according to reports reaching Domei via Stockholm.

Both the Axis and the Allied armies are rushing preparations for the rapidly-nearing decisive battle but with Axis air units overwhelmingly powerful, neutral observers point out that Allied hopes for success in Tunisia are getting slimmer and slimmer.

Additional German ground troops and air units are landing daily in Tunis and Bizerta with defenses in those areas becoming more formidable by the hour. All reports indicate that these new German arrivals possess tremendous power and together with the fact that Allied fighter-planes do not have suitable bases within efficient fighting range, observers consider the Allies' position precarious.

Thus, with supply lines becoming hopelessly long and dangerous, and with no additional aerial strength available, even London circles view the risk of a decisive battle with alarm. Reports reaching Stockholm from London reveal that a pessimistic atmosphere prevails in the British press. The Manchester Guardian on November 27, pointed out that the Axis forces in Bizerta have been strengthened greatly and that although their numbers were unknown, reinforcements were arriving daily by sea and air.

On the same day, the Daily Telegraph asserted: "The Allied army in Tunisia is suffering especially from a shortage of fighter-planes. Now is the time to send aerial reinforcements to North Africa from French Equatorial Africa via Dakar or Egypt."

Reports reaching Stockholm of a statement made by a British pilot who took part in a raid on Italy reveal that strong German air units have been concentrated in Southern France. Observers believe that a part of these have already been shifted to Tunisia and that they are taking part in the fighting there.

Although suffering from an inferiority in air power, the Allies are in a position in which they cannot afford to lose this present opportunity. Neutral observers point out that each day a decisive clash is avoided serves to strengthen the Axis forces and that the Allies must move out in combat. Reports indicate that fighting has begun in earnest and military circles in Stockholm are of the opinion that the Axis forces will draw in the Allies as far as possible and then unleash a withering counter-blast.

RESULTS OF EPOCHAL VICTORY IN BATTLES OF THE SOLOMONS

The following list shows the losses dealt the enemy, and the losses sustained by the Imperial Navy, during the some 100 days between the First and Third Battles of the Solomons.

LOSSES DEALT THE ENEMY

	SUNK	DAMAGED	TOTAL
BATTLESHIPS	3	3	6
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	4	4	8
UNKNOWN TYPE	0	3	3
CRUISERS	30	5	35
DESTROYERS	18-19	12-13	30-32
SUBMARINES	9	1	10
TOTAL	64-65	28-29	92-94
Transports	17	6	23

Planes shot down or otherwise destroyed .... More than 850

LOSSES SUSTAINED BY IMPERIAL NAVY

	SUNK	DAMAGED	TOTAL
BATTLESHIPS	1	1	2
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	0	3	3
CRUISERS	3	4	7
DESTROYERS	6	3	9
SUBMARINES	1	1	2
TOTAL	11	12	23
Transports	5	12	17

Planes still not returned or which have blasted themselves against the enemy .... About 206

Planes severely damaged 31

U.S. Battleships Prove No Match In Furious Clash Off Sabo Island

Tremendous Striking Power of Imperial Navy Described by Staff Officer—Lone Destroyer Sinks Three Enemy Warships

The Imperial Naval Units, toward the end of the severe naval engagements fought near the Solomon Islands for three days from November 12-14, came in contact with a powerful enemy fleet with four battleships as its main strength, and in the severest battle that ensued sank one enemy battleship, heavily damaged another, the sinking of which, was virtually verified, and crippled another, while inflicting heavy damages on other auxiliary ships, according to a staff officer of the Imperial Fleet, as reported by Domei.

This naval engagement was started after sunset and lasted till midnight. Both forces were powerful units, and the battle was fought in the most sanguinary manner ever known in the history of naval battle.

The Imperial Naval Unit, with alarming valor, dashed toward the line of the enemy fleet and achieved marvellous results at a single blow.

"The sea was calm near the Solomons that night. The moon was up and we had an extensive field of vision, except when we were caught in heavy squalls which frequent those waters.

"A unit of our auxiliary warships was steaming in a southwesterly direction in search of the enemy that afternoon, when it spied the hostile fleet some distance ahead to the north of Sabo Island. The enemy fleet was a powerful unit composed of a number of large-type cruisers and many destroyers, which was steaming southward at high speed. Having caught sight of the enemy in the moonlight, the Imperial Naval Unit charged its course and gave chase. When we got within 16,000 meters of the enemy, they became aware of the approach of our fleet. Seeing that we were overmatched in strength, they turned on us in a resolute manner.

"Thereupon, our fleet also changed course and steamed ahead toward the east coast of Sabo Island, so that we might attack the enemy under favorable conditions. The enemy, being unaware of our intention, followed us as far as the waters off the east coast of Sabo Island, where a sanguinary battle was started between the two auxiliary fleets.

Destroyer Takes Heavy Toll

"This naval engagement was begun by the remarkable action of one of our destroyers, which attacked a large-type enemy cruiser the moment the enemy fleet appeared and, sent it to the bottom instantly by gunfire and torpedoes. In the twinkle of an eye, it again turned on the hostile destroyer flotilla and sank two of the enemy ships by its unfailing gunfire. Our destroyer fought with the fury of a panther.

"Meanwhile, our cruiser unit sent one enemy cruiser and two enemy destroyers to the bottom and practically demolished the auxiliary unit of the hostile navy. The brilliant success, however, was won at the sacrifice of our destroyer which, after sinking the three enemy ships, was heavily damaged and sank.

The capital ship unit of the Imperial Navy, hearing the gun roar in the adjoining waters of Sabo Island, steamed southward.

"It was late in the afternoon of that day that our capital ships spied two large-type enemy warships ahead. The moon had set already, and the stars were hidden behind the thick banks of rain clouds. Our field of vision was very narrow. Therefore, we could not discover the enemy until we were within a very short distance of the hostile ships. Without a moment's delay, our capital ships and an accompanying unit poured deadly gunfire into the enemy with the aid of searchlights which disclosed to our vision two enemy battleships. The action of our capital ship unit was immediately followed by deadly attacks of the auxiliary vessels.

Fight at Close Quarters

"The first engagement between the battleships of the two forces was thus started at close quarters and in the most desperate manner imaginable. In only six minutes after the commencement of battle, the battleship at the head of the enemy fleet had been fatally damaged, with its bridge blasted and its side shattered by our deadly torpedoes. Immediately, it listed to the starboard and, the waves began to wash its upper deck.

"Just then, two enemy battleships newly appeared on the scene of battle, and began firing on our capital ships. They seem to have been the first and the second ships in the line of the hostile fleet, and the two battleships we had discovered at first were the third and fourth.

"At the sight of the new enemy ships the Imperial Naval Unit fought with redoubled courage. By this time, the third battleship of the enemy fleet had gone to the bottom, while the second battleship that had newly appeared on the scene had been badly damaged by our torpedoes and withdrew from the scene of action under cover of darkness.

"About that time, our auxiliary unit, having defeated the enemy's cruiser-squadron on the east coast of Sabo Island, hastened to the scene of the deadly engagement between the capital ship units.

"The water surfaces around Sabo Island was thickly covered by layers of gunsmoke. The enemy concentrated their fire on our battleship, which after fighting for a long

(Continued on Page 2)

Another Ship Sunk

Domei

LISBON, November 28.—The British steamship Dorington Court, of unknown tonnage, was attacked and sunk by a submarine at a point 160 kilometers southeast of Lourenco Marques, Thursday evening, and 33 of the crew were saved and brought to Lourenco Marques.

This is the sixth Allied ship attacked and sunk in the neighborhood of Delagoa Bay since the beginning of November.

Stiff Defense Ordered As Invaders Occupy Island Capital

TOULON PORT IS QUIET

Domei

VICHY, November 28.—Secretary of State for Colonies Jules Brevie announced today that British troops unlawfully landed on French Reunion, an island in the Southwestern Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar, this evening. The announcement reads:

"British troops landed on Reunion Island at 4:30 p.m. today. The invading forces including South African troops have already occupied the unprotected capital of St. Denis. But at other districts of the island, defense measures are rapidly being taken by night guards under the prompt orders of the Governor-General of the island, and the invading forces are meeting stiff resistance at various points."

Reunion lies about 500 kilometers east of Madagascar, and became a French territory in 1643. In 1810, it was occupied by Britain, but was returned to France in 1815.

The total area of the island is 2,512 square kilometers, and the total population 208,000 (1936). St. Denis, the capital, has a population of 31,000. In the island, there are the naval ports of St. Paul and St. Pierre. The main products of the island are sugar, vanilla, and alcohol. In 1938, the island's import trade was 263,900 francs, and export 206,400 francs.

Casualties Slight

Domei

PARIS, November 28.—Though anti-Axis quarters are spreading exaggerated reports of the French-German conflict at Toulon, reliable sources report that the casualties caused were very few, totalling only two dead and 27 wounded. At present, the city of Toulon is quiet, and the disarming of French warships and army forces is progressing smoothly.

72 Warships Were in Toulon

Domei

LISBON, November 28.—According to reliable information reaching here, the French naval vessels that were in the port of Toulon on November 27 when German forces entered the city and port were nine battleships including seven aged ships, four heavy cruisers, four light cruisers, 35 destroyers, and 24 submarines, or a total of 72 warships.

French Submarine Warned

Domei

LISBON, November 28.—One French submarine that left Toulon reached the port of Barcelona at 1:30 p.m. today, it is reported from Spain.

The Spanish authorities notified the French submarine that if she did not leave the port within 24 hours, she would be confiscated.

Vichy Explains Scuttling

Domei

LISBON, November 28.—The scuttling of French warships at Toulon Saturday evening was due to a misunderstanding, it was explained by the French Navy Department today, according to a report from Vichy. The French Navy Department's statement reads:

"All naval commanders of France received a general order since the time of the conclusion of the German-French Armistice in 1940 that warhips under their command should be scuttled rather than surrendered to any foreign country. The French navy and air authorities came to be informed of the German decision of occupying Toulon and confiscating French warships there only after the arrival of the German forces. When they received the report, the arsenal had already been occupied, and the naval headquarters in the city of Toulon had lost all freedom of action. In the port, warships were already being scuttled. The French navy merely carried out the standing order which had already been issued."

GOVERNMENT FETING 2ND YEAR OF TREATY

(Continued From Page 1)

United States Ambassador to Japan Joseph C. Grew in his recent radio broadcast to the American public.

Then, how are Japan, Manchoukuo and China that form the nucleus of this group united together, and how they are active at present?

Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the National Government of China declared that it would share the sufferings and happiness with Japan; Manchoukuo also expressed its wish to positively cooperate with Japan, which it called the "parent nation." The second five-year industrial production program adopted by Manchoukuo for 1941 was based on wartime conditions and emphasized the increased production of coal, iron and agricultural corps, clearly revealing its intention to endeavor for establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by shouldering the behind-the-gun duty.

Furthermore, the visit of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo to Japan, the visit of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu to Manchoukuo, the visits of President Wang Ching-wei of the Nanking Government to Japan and Manchoukuo, and the visits of leading officials of Japan and Manchoukuo to Nanking had further cemented the close relation existing among the three nations of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, proving the solid consolidation of the three nations.

However closely we might be united, the movement cannot be pushed effectively if participating counrties are weak. Japan, that is the central nation in the group, is gaining great victories in the war against the United States and the British Empire, because of the patriotic sentiment and courage of the people, as well as the military preparedness and the satisfactory development of the behind-the-gun operations. That is proof of how the national strength of Japan has been greatly increased.

Nations Reveal Power

In ten years since its foundation, the tax revenue in Manchoukuo increased four times from ¥99,000,000 to ¥384,606,000 while the people are happy that their burden has been reduced. From this fact alone, it can be readily imagined what a remarkable progress Manchoukuo has accomplished in these ten years.

The National Government of China was established less than three years ago, but in this short period the new Government has accomplished notable progress in political, financial, economic, military, diplomatic and cultural fields, as announced in magazines and newspapers in March and April of this year.

Furthermore, the rapid strengthening of the Nanking Government is also seen in the victory of the Nanking currency over the Chungking fapi, the expansion and success of local pacification movements, and the expression by the groups of Chinese merchants in Southern areas to support the Wang Ching-wei Government.

In this manner, the three nations are being closely consolidated and also are rapidly increasing their respective national strength. Furthermore, the international situation in East Asia is developing absolutely favorable to this Axis. On the other hand, the Chiang Kai-shek regime, traitor to East Asia, is utterly isolated and seriously suffering great difficulties in military, financial, economic and other matters, barely able to remain alive, as it is widely known throughout the world.

The East Asian situation is thus very favorably developing, but there lie many difficulties and obstacles on the road to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the perfection of the New Order of East Asia. All nations allied in this group must deeply recognize this situation, exert utmost efforts to properly administer over their respective peoples, and particularly endeavor to conquer every possible obstacle.

We should never be satisfied with a little success and slumber in idleness. Then alone will the future of the three Power alliance be full of hope and glory.

Australia Called 49th State of U.S.

(Continued From Page 1)

Kawai said it seems that an understanding was reached whereby Australia would get a certain amount of arms as well as armed forces from the United States while it would consult Churchill regarding political problems—in other words Australia would be guided by London on political problems and by Washington on military operations in the Pacific.

Mr. Kawai said General MacArthur's arrival in Australia caused some question over his authority but there is no mistake about it that the United States with Australia as its base holds supreme command of the operations of the anti-Axis forces in the South Pacific.

International Coloring at Match

Above: German and Japanese athletes line up before the main grandstand and join in three "banzai" to close the opening ceremony. Lower: An exciting moment on the field as the two teams fought determinedly for victory.

Death of Young Chinese Girl, He Discovered In Nanking in 1937, Grieves General Matsui

Matsuko-chan, a seven-year-old Chinese girl, who was discovered by General Iwane Matsui on December 8, 1937, at a place near Nanking and had since been brought up in Shanghai by Kazuhiko Torikawa, a civilian in the service of the Army, and Mrs. Torikawa with a deep affection of real parents, died on Thursday after six days of illness, reports the Nichi Nichi from Shanghai.

It was at the time when a general attack against Nanking was in full swing that Matsuko-chan was found deserted at a place near the citadel. Lion-hearted warrior that he was, General Matsui, the then Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, was quick to feel pity for the abandoned child. He ordered a certain captain under him to pick up the lone baby and then placed it in the care of Mr. Torikawa. The infant was named Matsuko after General Matsui's surname.

Under the kind care of Mr. and Mrs. Torikawa, the fortunate Chinese child grew up and became a lovely girl. She has been a pet of the Japanese soldiers stationed in Shanghai and has been often presented with dolls and kimonos by many officers and men of the Expeditionary Forces in China.

She was clever and this year she became able to read the national school reader. General Matsui had often sent letters to the Torikawas asking about the health of the child.

Matsuko-chan was looking forward to seeing General Matsui who incidentally visited Shanghai several days ago after six years' absence there. But, alas, before she could realize her wish, the child, whose short life of six years had been full of happiness was taken by illness.

Mr. Torikawa greatly disheartened and distressed over the sudden death of his beloved child, told a reporter:

"Matsuko had been looking forward to seeing General Matsui, her benefactor but she has been taken mercilessly by disease.

"General Matsui has sent a messenger to offer prayer for the departed soul of the child. I hope the spirit of Matsuko has appreciated the General's kindness."

Matsui Emphasizes Real Japanese Aim

(Continued From Page 1)

of Greater East Asia is to purge the Asiatic Aegean stable of Anglo-American thought and ideas based upon liberalistic capitalism with the Asiatic ideology, Buddhism, Mohammedanism and Japan's traditional Imperial Way.

Common Prosperity

"The principle embodied in Japan's Imperial Way, which is an article of faith among us Japanese, is to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations as explicitly stated in the Imperial Rescript declaring War against Britain and the United States. For the common prosperity of all nations, Japan is prepared to suffer any and all sacrifices and hardships, and it is in this high spirit that Japan is now trying to restore Asia for Asiatics.

"We must pledge ourselves to march forward hand in hand for the development of East Asia under the present world upheaval, the like of which has never been seen before in the history of the world," General Matsui concluded.

Following General Matsui's address, J. Rahman representing the All India Independence League, emphasized that "should we lose this God-Sent opportunity, we shall never see the independence of India. We are firmly determined to realize the independence of India at all costs, placing the fullest confidence in Japan."

Representing the Filipino Association, Mr. Casino stated, "It is, indeed, a source of the greatest pleasure for us Filipinos that the Philippine Islands have been enabled to become a member of East Asia, thanks to the valor of the Japanese Army. Understanding fully Japan's mission to wipe out Anglo-American imperialism from East Asia, we Filipinos are unflinchingly determined to march to our ultimate goal arm in arm with Japan."

G. Haider Narzinkha, representing Afghanistan said, "Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, we Afghans were unable to meet with other Asiatic peoples in a meeting of this kind. Nothing pleases us more than the realization that we are true Asiatics. We have implicit confidence in the power of Japan's Army and Navy. We Asiatics must unite ourselves as brothers and must realize the construction of our own Asia at all costs."

Solomons Sea Battle Told by Staff Officer

(Continued From Page 1)

while with the wrath and fury of a black lion, left the line of fire.

"Our auxiliary ships, undaunted by the damage suffered by our battleship, poured their deadly fire on the first battleship of the enemy which was quickly retreating from the scene of the hopeless battle, in which it had lost the greater majority of its fellow ships.

"Our ships gave chase to the fleeing battleship and dealt it a severe blow by torpedoing it to the west of Gaudalcanal Island.

"Thus, the desperate engagement between the major units of Japan and the Allied nations came to an end at 0:30 a.m. November 15.

"The Imperial Naval Unit cruised about the adjacent waters in search of remaining enemy ships, and at a point to the south of Sabo Island came across a large warship afire. Most probably, it was the second ship of the capital ship unit of the enemy, which having been hit by our torpedoes had fled from the scene of battle. In the midst of the huge columns of fire and smoke, we could recognize it by the single funnel and its singular bridge.

"A little while later, we heard a deafening explosion, and nothing remained of this enemy ship."

LOFTY BURMESE TOWER TO SYMBOLIZE NEW ERA

Rangoon to Be Site of Memorial Replacing British King's Statue

Domei

RANGOON, November 25.—Having realized the long cherished desire of the Burmese people to oust the British invaders from their country, the Central Administrative Organ here is to erect a lofty memorial tower symbolizing the dawning of a new era.

Since the first open anti-British demonstration was conducted by Burmese students on December 2, 1922, similar demonstrations were held regularly every year on the day, and the anti-British sentiments found their strongest vent in Rangoon.

That the Burmese chose December 8, the anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, for the day to hold the erection ceremony of the memorial tower instead of December 2, shows how deep their appreciation is of Japan's victory over their British oppressors.

The tower will be constructed in Dalhousie Park by Royal Lake in Rangoon, at the very spot where an imposing statue of King Edward VII used to stand until the Burmese tore it down immediately after the Imperial Forces' occupation of Rangoon.

The ceremony will be attended by both Japanese and Burmese officials including the members of the Central Administrative Organ, and the citizens in general.

In the course of the function Dr. U Ba Maung, the chief administrator, will personally start construction of the foundation of the tower with the first shovelful of soil specially brought from Shwebo, Burma. This will follow the custom established in the middle of the 18th century of Burmese kings purposely visiting Shwebo for good omen before going to battles.

Students to See Service

Domei

CANTON, November 29.—The Military Department of Chungking issued the regulations for students' military service today. According to the new regulations, all students above the age of 18 will be called to active military service beginning January next year, and must remain in harness for two years. Those now studying at high schools, colleges and universities and who do not graduate within the coming one year will be placed on the reserve list. Normal school students are to serve in the army only for one year.

Chiang's Wife in Bad Health

Domei

CANTON, November 28.—Madam Sung Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, who reached Washington, Friday, immediately entered a certain hospital. It is reported that her health has not been very good recently, and that she is in need of thorough medical treatment. After her recovery she is scheduled to stay at the White House for some time.

EDUCATION PLANNED FOR CHILDREN HERE

Association Formed to Give Schooling to Sons, Daughters Of People Abroad

An association to educate children of overseas Japanese residents who desire to have their children educated in Japan was organized under the sponsorship of the Teikoku Kyoiku Kai, or the Imperial Educational Association at a meeting held at the Peers' Club of the leaders of the Teikoku Kyoiku Kai. This meeting also was attended by Baron Ken Yamakawa, Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and others.

Viscount Okabe was chosen president of the newly organized educational association.

The new association is expected to extend various facilities toward educating children of overseas Japanese residents, including preliminary education, maintenance of "homes" and in other fields.

Students Go to Saigon

In the meantime thirty Japanese students who will study agricultural and commercial conditions in the Southern Regions at the Nanyo Gakuin or the Southern Regions Institute, which will soon be established in Cholon in the outskirts of Saigon as the first higher school for educating Japanese leaders in the Southern countries, recently left Japan for Saigon, it was revealed.

The students, who left under the supervision of Junji Nomura, former professor of the Imperial University of Tokyo and six other Japanese educators, will be given a special two-year course in commerce, industry and agriculture characteristic in the Southern countries before being assigned to various Japanese organs in the Southern Regions, it is understood.

Meanwhile, a new school building for the proposed educational institute was purchased recently by the Japanese authorities in Cholon following negotiations with the French Indo-China authorities and is now ready to house the new students from Japan.

SHANGHAI SHOWS GAIN IN GLASS MANUFACTURE

Increasing Orders Come From Hongkong, Thailand and Other Countries in Sphere

A noteworthy gain in the production of glass in Shanghai is expected to materialize when the 1943 glass production plan which is now being drafted by the Shanghai Glass Manufacturers' Trade Association is placed into operation, it was revealed by Domei.

The plan is being considered by leading glass makers in the port city in view of the increasing orders from Thailand, French Indo-China, Hongkong and other parts in the Southern Regions which were principal customers for the Shanghai glass trade prior to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

A special study is also being made to find sources for an increased supply of caustic soda, coal and industrial chemicals which will be required in quantities when the glass production plan materializes, it is understood.

35 COMPANIES MERGED

Total Capital of Firms Joined in October Reaches ¥275,000,000

Indicating smooth progress in the rationalization of company management which was undertaken by the Government to streamline the national commercial structure, 35 industrial companies involving a combined total capital of ¥275,000,000 were merged during October, the Industrial Bank of Japan reported Saturday.

Leading concerns amalgamated during October included the Osaka Railway, a ¥21,000,000 firm, merged with the Kansai Express Railway Company, a ¥118,970,000 concern, and the Marusho Reeling Company, a ¥1,000,000 concern, with the ¥66,000,000 Katakura Reeling and Spinning Company, the Industrial Bank of Japan revealed.

Norwegian Envoy in Chungking

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 29.—Alfred Hassel, newly-appointed Minister of the Refugee Norwegian Government in London, arrived in Chungking by plane yesterday via Calcutta to assume his new post, according to Chungking advices received here today.

Economic Parley Ends

The fourth general meeting of the East Asia Economic Roundtable Conference which began its three-day session here on November 2 came to an end Saturday afternoon at the Dai Toa Kaikan. The meeting was closed with the adoption of a resolution by the delegates to redouble their efforts.

Thrills of Pearl Harbor Raid Told By Former Consul-General at Oahu

Prodigious Columns of Smoke, Roar of Guns and Explosions, Hard-Hitting, Fast-Flying Nippon Planes, Showers of Shrapnel Described

The aerial attack on Pearl Harbor which opened the War of Greater East Asia is recalled by Nagao Kita, Consul-General in Hawaii at the time the war began, in an article contributed to the Yomiuri-Hochi. He describes how on the morning of December 8, 1941, he happened to look from the window of his official residence and saw prodigious columns of black clouds over Pearl Harbor and how he concluded from the graceful movements of the winged objects shimmering above the black mass of clouds overhanging the harbor that they were Japanese planes.

He tells of how he learned that Japan was at war with America and Britain hours after he saw the Japanese planes blasting warships and other military establishments in Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Kita's graphic account of the attack on Pearl Harbor follows:

The maid who worked at the Consul-General's official residence in Honolulu was a very punctual girl. Every morning at a given hour without a minute's deviation she would knock on my door and bring me my breakfast. On that day I sat in my room thinking that soon she would bring me my breakfast. It is peculiar that just on that particular day I sat thinking of such a thing. Then without thinking I stood up and went to the window from which I could see the roofs of the buildings on Manoa Road and the shining blue waters of Pearl Harbor beyond.

Electrified by Sight

I went toward the window and what I saw nailed me to the floor. I could not move. It was as though a bolt of electricity had been shot through me. It is difficult to describe exactly how I felt at the tremendous happening going on before my eyes. It was more important than if the earth and the sky had completely changed places and the storm within me was as if my body and soul had been mangled and scattered. I am not worthy of saying so but at that time I only felt the tremendous greatness of His Majesty the Emperor's August Virtues and an overwhelming feeling of gratitude to the courageous officers and men of the Imperial Armed Forces. I forgot everything, the universe, the scheme of things, and could only shed tears of happiness, of pride, in being a Japanese.

Standing before that window and looking toward the glimmering blue waters of Pearl Harbor I had seen with my own eyes the outbreak of war between Japan and America on December 8, 1941.

It was in March last year that I took my post as Consul-General in Hawaii. At that time the dark clouds over the Pacific were gradually becoming denser. It was toward the middle of the next month that the conferences which drew the attention of the whole world were opened between our Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and the Americans, Roosevelt and Hull. By the developments in these conferences anything could happen in the Pacific. And at such a time I was in the middle of the Pacific, at the most important of American bases, as Imperial Consul-General. There is no need to say that I was prepared for anything.

The Consulate-General on Manoa Road in Honolulu is only a few miles from Pearl Harbor. The geographical relation between Pearl Harbor and the Consulate-General was like that between Tokyo and Kawasaki. Thus from the day I first entered the building I felt a heavy direct relationship to the things I saw and the things I heard. In April, I received a secret message that negotiations had started in Washington. Soon afterward, as if in harmony with the message, the U.S. navy in Hawaii began maneuvers of an unprecedented scale before my eyes.

Fierce Maneuvers

The maneuvers were carried out under the assumption that an enemy had occupied the entire Hawaiian Islands except only Honolulu. The "enemy" then attempted a landing on Honolulu with furious fighting resulting. The hypothetical enemy and the U.S. army and navy blasted at each other with intense furor. These maneuvers continued for two weeks. Though on military matters I was only an amateur, looking down on these maneuvers from my window on Manoa Road I could feel that these maneuvers were accompanied by a realistic and serious atmosphere. It was about that time that sentries began to be posted at every bridge, tank, building of military worth, and other important points inside and outside the city of Honolulu. And in May sentries were posted at power plants, wireless stations, gas companies and docks. It was not long afterward that the American government announced that all American ships traveling between America and the South Seas, New Zealand and Australia via Hawaii had been equipped with magnetic mine-repelling devices. Then the freezing act was proclaimed in July and the feeling of heavy pressure in Hawaii increased in seriousness.

There were visibly increased warlike preparations on Oahu Island.

Secrecy no longer was observed in strengthening the defense of the island. The work was openly proceeded in strengthening the forts with which the island was dotted.

At short intervals target practice was carried out by the men at the coastal forts. Moreover, the activities became more and more intensified. There was a marked increase in the number of warships in port. Many types of ships which had not been seen before near the island appeared, stayed for a time, departed for some unknown destination and again appeared. Each time they came back, they were accompanied by other vessels. Very frequently planes came over the Consulate-General. They would practice dive bombing in the air just over the building, to our amazement. A large Rising Sun flag was waving atop the Consulate-General just below where these dangerous stunts were going on.

Frequent Target Practice

Frequently I observed airmen conducting target practice with loaded bombs for days on end on a nearby islet.

Months passed, adding to the uneasiness felt by the Japanese residents of Hawaii. October was over, and we felt that it would not be long before matters came to the worst.

Then the everlastingly memorable day of December 8 came.

On the morning of that day I was looking from the window of my official residence. All of a sudden I felt an unnamable sensation. At the same time I felt as though I were witnessing something that transcended everything in its magnitude and importance.

I strained my eyes and observed gigantic columns of black clouds over Pearl Harbor. My eye was caught by the shimmer of things which looked like wings flying over the mass of black cloud which covered the sky over the harbor. Breathlessly I watched the wing-like things. They moved with a wonderful rapidity. At times they could be seen darting out of the mass of clouds. At other times they were lost to view. They had plunged into the black clouds. Almost on the instant they reappeared. They were now flying dangerously low over the tall buildings. In a few moments they shot up, to disappear in the giant mass of black cloud.

I was struck by the beauty of the wing-like things more than by the rapidity with which they moved. All this happened just before my punctual maid-servant brought in my breakfast.

Presently I remembered that for some time distant explosions had been heard over the sound of anti-aircraft guns and coastal batteries.

The moment my eye fell upon the winged objects I had instinctively thought that they must be Japanese planes and nothing else.

Japan had at length risen in arms. The Imperial Forces, whose gallantry was unequalled, had struck at Hawaii. I was pleased by the thought that I was not mistaken when I concluded from the beauty of the flying objects I saw over Pearl Harbor on the morning of December 8 that they must be Japanese planes although, as I must confess, I had been ignorant of the way Japanese planes are painted in wartime.

I rushed to my radio and heard the announcer breathlessly saying that orders had been issued to officers and men to take up their positions at once on Oahu Island which had been attacked by Japan.

I looked out of my window once again and saw the Japanese planes flying beautifully over Hawaii. Their precision presented a sharp contrast with the American authorities who were disturbed and confused at what had just happened, as was indicated by the agitated voice of the radio announcer.

The sound of the guns became louder and louder. Fragments of shells from the anti-aircraft batteries fell thickly around the Consulate-General.

When I returned to Japan, I was asked by many people whether I was not frightened at what occurred on December 8. I was not afraid in the least. Nor were the staff members of the Consulate-General and their families. I knew that the women and children in the families of the staff members were in the garden of the Consulate-General almost all day, watching the skies over Hawaii. After all, they were Japanese. They were not afraid where the Americans and other foreigners were terror-stricken. The foreigners who were in the Consulate-General and the American officers guarding us were seen to rush to safety each time the guns roared in the neighborhood.

Prayed for Success

I went out of doors to pray that the Japanese Imperial Forces might successfully blast the American warships, airplanes and all military establishments.

From my window I saw officers on patrol come to their comrades standing guard over me and tell with the aid of gestures how strong were the Japanese airmen who had attacked Pearl Harbor and how skillfully they had met their adversaries. One of them made a large sweeping motion with his hand in order, I supposed, to show the way in which the Japanese dived before they released bombs.

It was long after the memorable day of December 8, that is when I boarded the repatriation ship, that I learned for the first time the truly great results which were obtained by the Imperial Forces in the Battle of Hawaii.

I shall not forget what caught my eye over Pearl Harbor on the morning of the day Japan went to war with America and Britain. With my own eyes I saw the attack on Hawaii whose success rendered possible the uninterrupted series of brilliant victories which have been scored by the Imperial Forces in the first year of the Greater East Asia War.

Strategically Important

The importance of Hawaii lies not in its industrial capacity but primarily in its strategic value. The profound shock that the surprise attack on this Gibraltar of the Pacific produced on the American military authorities and people is clearly manifest in the report of the Robert Commission. The big

(Continued on Page 3)

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ECONOMISTS PLEDGE TO PUSH WAR WORK

esolution Is Passed at Final Session of Round Table Conference

A resolution expressing the ited determination of the re esentatives of Japan, China, Man oukuo and Mengchiang of the urth East Asia Economic Round Table Conference was unanimously adopted at the last session of the eting Saturday.

The resolution follows:

"Whereas, nearly a year has apsed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and meanwhile, thanks to the heroic exploits the Imperial Forces, the ground the establishment of the much erished Co-Prosperity Sphere has een leveled.

"Whereas, it is to be fully ex cted that these enemy Powers, ir ective of their initial defeats, ill, by relying upon their enorm resources, try to retaliate with eated counter-offensives, and in der to overcome such obstacles nd to carry the establishment of Co-Prosperity Sphere to the al conclusion, it is essential that e economic activities of Eas atic nations should be co-ordinat to the highest degree possible d productive capacity expanded nd exploited to the greatest maxi um possible.

"Whereas, it is fully realized that fourth meeting of the East Asia onomic Round Table Conference s called for the purpose of enabl each and every economist of t Asia to have a clear concep n of the current world situation d through candid discussion to rive jointly at practical ways and eans for properly guiding the lfare of East Asiatic nations rough that chaos.

"Be it resolved that we, the dele ates to the fourth general meeting the East Asia Economic Round ble Conference will unite and co dinate all activities for the suc ssful prosecution of the War of eater East Asia and for the estab hment of the Greater East Asia Prosperity Sphere."

To Send Farmers

Speaking before the third-day ses n of the East Asia Economic und Table Conference Tateo ishige, Councillor of the Mini y of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, id that plans for the dispatch of lunteer farmers to Manchoukuo t be carried out according to the ginal program which was formu ted in 1936.

Mr. Morishige explained that this rogram calls for one million house olds to be settled in Manchoukuo 20 years. The second five-year lan was mapped out on the basis this original program.

Immediately before carrying out e second five-year plan, the War Greater East Asia broke out, re lting in the necessity of re-exami tion of the second five-year plan m the viewpoint of the construc n of Greater East Asia.

view of the strengthening of thern strategic points of Greater st Asia, however, according to n the project will be realized at y cost, Mr. Morishige concluded.

ahu Ex-Consul Tells Of Pearl Harbor Raid

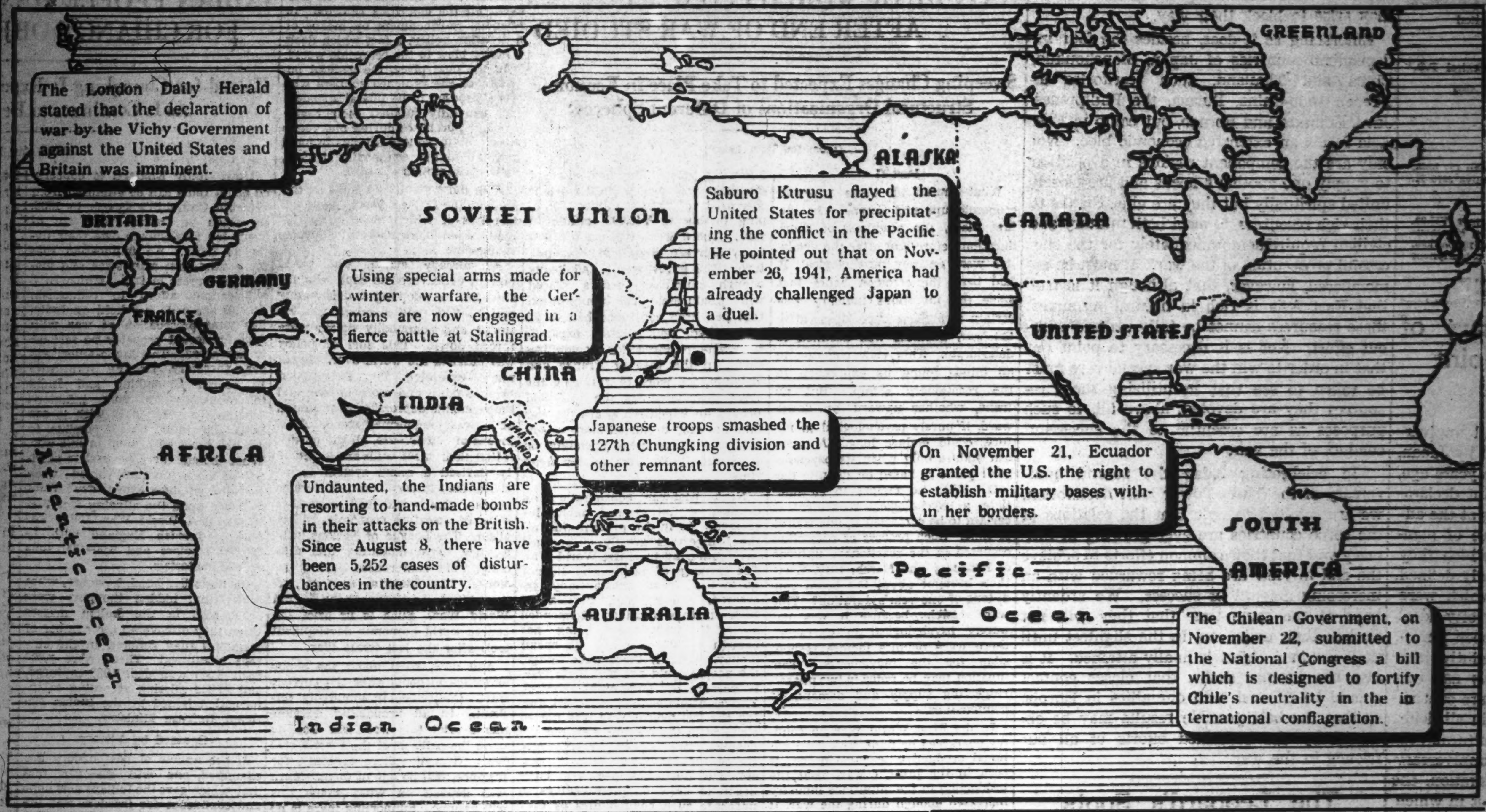
(Continued From Page 2)

tribution made by the results ieved in that action, as an ounced in the communique of the perial Headquarters, to the subse nt campaigns is too patent a fact me to expatiate on at this stage. ersonally, I am filled with heart gratitude that I was able to get me because of the wondrous ional strength of Japan that is ld by such men of godly valor those naval officers and men who joyously gave their lives at rl Harbor that we may live. heart goes out to those un ralleled heroes who fought that by sea and air as described in Imperial Headquarters com unique.

I can give no first-hand account the dismay that seized American tens in Hawaii or the martial that was called by Green ughout the islands and I can imagine the panic that struck by the commotion among the ce, because the leading Japanese dents were all interned that The arrests then extended to Japanese at large and most of were sent to Sand Island off the . Two months later I was nsferred to a desert camp in zona. I am not yet at liberty to e any detailed account of our life the internment camp.

In thus recalling that impressive ment in Hawaii on December 8, never-to-be- forgotten moment, I ew my pledge to fight behind lines so that we may do our toward even greater victories the second year of the war.

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF LAST WEEK



The London Daily Herald stated that the declaration of war by the Vichy Government against the United States and Britain was imminent.

Using special arms made for winter warfare, the Germans are now engaged in a fierce battle at Stalingrad.

Saburo Kurusu flayed the United States for precipitating the conflict in the Pacific He pointed out that on November 26, 1941, America had already challenged Japan to a duel.

Japanese troops smashed the 127th Chungking division and other remnant forces.

Undaunted, the Indians are resorting to hand-made bombs in their attacks on the British. Since August 8, there have been 5,252 cases of disturbances in the country.

On November 21, Ecuador granted the U.S. the right to establish military bases within her borders.

The Chilean Government, on November 22, submitted to the National Congress a bill which is designed to fortify Chile's neutrality in the international conflagration.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Audience Granted Religious Leaders

Marking the first time that religious representatives were so honored, His Majesty the Emperor on November 26 graciously granted an audience to 40 chief abbots and leaders of religious bodies. The great honor preceded the general meeting of chief abbots and leaders of religious organizations called by the Education Ministry in order to stress the position of religion today and to outline the policies of the newly-established Religions Bureau.

Harvest Festival Is Celebrated

Amidst the fervent thanksgiving of the whole nation the Niiname-sai, Second Harvest Festival, was observed with pomp and ceremony on November 23.

His Majesty the Emperor graciously performed the grand ceremony at the Shinkaden Hall in the Imperial Palace in the presence of Imperial Princes of the Blood and military and civil functionaries.

Rites were also held in all Japanese shrines to express gratitude for the bountiful rice crop this year which, according to the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, shows an increase of over 59,000 koku or 0.1 per cent over its first estimate.

British Cabinet Is Reshuffled

The insidious domestic turmoil within the British Government was vividly revealed on November 22 when Premier Winston Churchill suddenly announced a Cabinet reshuffle which saw the ejection of Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal.

Japanese Protestants Merge

For the first time in the history of Christianity in Japan, a nation-wide unification of all Protestant denominations was effected on a permanent basis early last week, when the Nippon Kirisuto Kyodan, or the Church of Christ of Japan, announced a momentous decision, the main features of which follow: Renunciation of the concept of Nipponese Christianity and adoption of Nippon Kirisuto Kyo, or the Christianity of Japan; Dissolution of eleven blocs consisting of 34 denominations within the Church of Japan; Merger of the major part of the Episcopal Church of Japan which had heretofore remained outside of the Church of Christ of Japan, and decision to include the Young Men's and Women's Christian Associations as members of the Church and allow them to continue their work as Christian organizations.

Indian Uprising Still Continues

Violence in India, reports of which are being kept as quiet as possible by the British since the invasion of French territories in Africa began, still continues unabated with sudden death and brutal suppression continuing, a report reaching Tokyo last week from Istanbul revealed. On November 23 and the following day, the broadcasting station in New Delhi was forced to disclose that a hand-made bomb exploded in a section of Bombay resulting in death and injury to 12 persons and that the police were stoned by enraged patriots in Ahamedabad whereupon the former opened fire.

It is learned, meanwhile, that ever since Mahatma Gandhi ordered a civil disobedience movement in India on August 8, there have been 5,252 disturbances, or an average of 48 a day.

Big Gains Scored on China Front

Japanese Army Forces operating on the China front continue to score against the Chungking troops, the latest report from the battlefields revealing that in the Yingcheng area, Hupeh Province, about 500 troops of the 127th Division of the Chungking army and 300 others of a guerilla corps in the neighborhood of Tanshanpo were completely routed after fierce attacks. Other Japanese units, effecting a surprise thrust upon a large body of forces attached to the enemy's 132nd Division in the Kingmen area, scored a marked success while still other units operating along the Canton-Hankow line annihilated about 200 enemy troops near Lohhsienwang.

Stalingrad Battle Still Raging

Despite the intense cold, a pitched battle is still raging in the prairie regions around Stalingrad between the German and Soviet forces which have mobilized all available weapons for the winter campaign.

In North Africa, meanwhile, severe fighting is also under way, featured by air and tank battles with the Axis forces gaining the upper hand in each encounter with the enemy.

America Is Blamed for War Outbreak

In a stirring speech delivered before a distinguished gathering at the Imperial Hotel on November 26, His Excellency Saburo Kurusu, Ambassador specially sent to Washington last year, who together with Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura represented Japan at the crucial Japanese-American negotiations, placed full blame for the outbreak of the war on the Pacific on the shoulders of the United States. He pointed out that from the very start America had adopted an aggressive and over-bearing attitude which it must have known Japan could not and would not tolerate. His Excellency also disclosed for the first time, full details of the negotiations.

The day previous to Ambassador Kurusu's speech, Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, in an interview with the Nichi-Nichi, refuted American propaganda claims that Japan made a "treacherous attack." These claims are proved false, he pointed out, by the fact that the U.S. note of November 26, 1941, showed that the United States was fully prepared for war.

Posthumous Honors for Naval Heroes

The Bureau of Decorations and the Navy Ministry at midnight on November 25 jointly announced the names of Captain Shozaburo Okushima, commander of the submarine I-67 which was lost while on a training cruise somewhere in Tokyo Bay during a violent storm, and 566 others as included in the 28th naval conferment of posthumous honors on those who fell in the China Affair. Those who were honored fell, between April 19, 1940 and December 7, 1941, in action, as a result of wounds, illness, or in line of official duty.

Asia, European Wars Called One

In a two-and-a-half-hour speech at the Uchihara Pioneer Colonists Training Camp in Ibaraki Prefecture late last week, Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, stressed the oneness of the War of Greater East Asia and the European War, and the inseparable ties binding Japan and the Axis Powers which are fighting a common foe. He pointed out that the War of Greater East Asia has settled into a long-term struggle which will be a long series of major encounters instead of mere guerrilla warfare.

Anti-Comintern Pact Anniversary

In Japan as well as in other Axis countries, the sixth anniversary of the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact was observed on November 25 with appropriate functions. Taking occasion of the significant day to caution the nation against the evils of Communism, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, declared that Japan must make every effort in cooperation with its allies to wipe out this menace "which is absolutely incompatible with Japan's national polity" in order to attain the ultimate aims of the present war.

Press Comments

Sunday, November 29

ASAHI—Additional Results of Southern Battle
ASAHI—German Occupation of Toulon
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Toulon Incident and Purification of Europe

Additional Results of Southern Battle

ASAHI—Further details of the Third Battle of the Solomons were made public by the Imperial Headquarters Saturday, and it is a matter of great joy to us to be informed that the results of the Battle were much greater than previously reported. According to the announcement made on November 18, two enemy battleships were more or less severely damaged, but Saturday's announcement revealed that two battleships were sunk and another was damaged. Formerly it was announced that eight cruisers were sunk, but this figure has been increased to eleven.

In the Third Battle of the Solomons, the enemy seems to have come with considerable determination, and in the night attack of November 14, they attempted to counter-attack our Fleet with a reinforced force including more than four battleships and three large-size cruisers. It is estimated that this strength would be the greatest naval strength that the United States is now able to form in the Pacific. It is not difficult to imagine that the enemy was determined to fight a decisive battle with the Japanese main naval strength.

Yet, before the Japanese Navy burning with patriotism, and determined to win, the enemy, even with such a great strength, could make no showing, and their battleships and auxiliary ships were all smashed.

Also, the detailed report of the Third Battle of the Solomons was made by a staff officer, in connection with the new announcement of the battle results. When we read the account of the Battle, we are so deeply impressed that we feel renewed gratitude to the officers and men fighting at the first front. Particularly is it impossible to express our deepest feelings for those who have sacrificed their valuable lives in battle.

It must be mentioned on this occasion that the announcements made by our Imperial Headquarters are always based on "true facts" obtained by minute investigations. Whenever it is found necessary to revise earlier statements because of newly-found data, the Imperial Headquarters readily makes such revisions.

In the results of the First Battle of the Solomons, one warship of an unknown type that was sunk was later changed to the British cruiser Achilles. Then concerning enemy aircraft carriers sunk in the Battles of the Coral Sea and off Midway, an additional revised announcement was issued. In this manner the Imperial Headquarters is always eager to give out correct announcements. This attitude is giving considerable dignity to the announcements made by the Imperial Headquarters. This is being recognized even by the enemy.

German Occupation of Toulon

ASAHI—German-Italian forces advanced to the French naval port of Toulon on the Mediterranean, and occupied the naval yards, naval works and other establishments. According to an announcement made by the German High Command, a portion of the French naval ships in the port, were scuttled despite the order of the French Government against self-destruction. This is a very important issue for France, considering that it will affect the international situation concerning the present war to a considerable extent. When German-Italian forces advanced to the unoccupied territory of France on November 11, Toulon was not occupied, and the French warships in that port were thus left alone, because the commander of the French Fleet promised that the warships would resist any attack.

But according to the letter sent by Chancellor Adolf Hitler to Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State of France on November 26, the commander broke the above promise by issuing an order on November 12 to his warships that upon the landing of the Anglo-American naval forces, they should never fire.

Furthermore on November 11, Chancellor Hitler was not fully aware of the circumstances that invited the Anglo-American action on French African territory. But today it has become known that the landing of the Anglo-American forces was made with the approval of many French army and navy officers. Thus the preamble in the German-French Armistice treaty is regarded to have disappeared and Chancellor Hitler ordered the occupation of the port for preventing French warships from being self-destroyed. It is quite regrettable for the sake of France that Germany and Italy were obliged to take this step.

By the treaty of armistice concluded in June, 1940, France's only hopes for recovery rested with her colonies and the navy. But today it may be said that France has lost all her colonies excepting only French Indo-China. The loss of these colonies was due to plundering by the United States and the British Empire, and also to French statesmen and military men who secretly planned to side with the United States.

The French navy has many up-to-date warships, and at Toulon alone there were two battleships, seven cruisers, 25 destroyers, 27 submarines and many others. But during the nation's serious crisis, these ships were of no value to France. It is pitiful that they had to be self-destroyed or disarmed.

Thus France lost her colonies and also her navy that should be protecting colonies. The fact that the order of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain was not obeyed by army and navy commanders will make the recovery of France very difficult. After all, this is due to the lack of fighting spirit among the French people, and also to the failure of French statesmen to rise to meet the national crisis.

Germany and Italy, on the other hand, have greatly strengthened the Axis military position in the Mediterranean with the advance of their troops all along the Mediterranean coast. They have also clarified the unsettled situation. Just at this moment when the Axis forces under the command of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel are fighting a decisive battle in Africa, this development is highly welcome for the Axis.

Toulon Incident and Purification of Europe

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The French navy that once stood for the honor and glory of French people, has now been sacrificed by crimes and intrigues. We deeply sympathize with Marshal Henri Phillipe Petain, Chief of State of France, who has so long been devoting his utmost efforts for the recovery and reconstruction of France. It is a great pity that the French navy that should fight for defending the French nation has now been disarmed or scuttled.

On November 11, Germany sent troops to occupy the unoccupied territory of France to defend it. As the enemy's intrigue was revealed, it became quite impossible to leave Toulon unprotected as it would have become an ideal operating base for the Anglo-American forces. Thus it was imperative for Germany to take an urgent measure.

Let us now consider whether the Anglo-American invasion into North Africa had really benefitted Britain and the United States. It appears as though they had crossed the Atlantic and secured economic rights in Africa, but when the matter is carefully studied, it will be seen that the results have been quite contrary. That is to say, they have invited the Axis forces to Toulon and Algeria to face their own forces. Thus the Axis forces are strongly defending both shores of the Mediterranean. The United States and the British Empire thought that they had succeeded in inciting the impure elements in France, but actually their action had resulted in purging them.

It is also reported that De Gaulle had flown to Washington to confer with President Roosevelt, because he became dissatisfied with the attitude of the British Government. This is another proof of the confusion among the Allied Powers. It is said that a drowning man will catch at a straw, but the United States and the British Empire are trying to keep their greedy bodies afloat by holding onto those who are barely managing to keep afloat.

CARDBOARD THEATER OPERATORS ORGANIZE

Inauguration Ceremony Is Held, Attended by Mayor Kishimoto of Tokyo

Inauguration ceremonies of the capital's Imperial Rule Assistance Cardboard Show Association was held in front of the City Hall on the morning of November 28. Upon the conclusion of the opening ceremony, a report stating the progress of the cardboard show works by Nasujiro Shimada was given succeeded by a speech of encouragement by Tokyo's Mayor, General Kishimoto. The Mayor urged members to put forth added energy in their services to the country through cardboard shows.

What is interesting about this cardboard show association is that all the 150 members are not cardboard show exhibitors by profession but ones engaged in other works as district representatives, neighborhood group leaders, carpenters, and others.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1942

The Second Anniversary of the Three-Power Joint Declaration

Today we celebrate the second anniversary of the joint declaration issued by Japan, Manchoukuo and China. Just two years ago, it will be recalled, the historic joint declaration of these three countries aiming at the advancement of the common welfare of mankind was issued and the course which they should pursue conjointly was clearly defined. Japan, Manchoukuo and China, which were thus bound together by such a lofty ideal have, during the past two years, been pursuing, either individually or conjointly, this holy undertaking most strenuously and consistently, and have achieved and are continuously achieving excellent results in all fields, political, economic, military and cultural.

Within ten days after the first anniversary was celebrated of this joint declaration, the War of Greater East Asia broke out in which Japan is firmly determined to crush America and Britain who harbor inordinate ambition of establishing hegemony over the world. In the meantime, the ties of union binding the three allied countries together have been made even closer in pursuance of the aim of the joint declaration referred to. Manchoukuo and China openly avowed their firm resolve to overcome all difficulties, however formidable, through cooperation with Japan, while Japan has consistently demonstrated by actual deeds her strong resolution to extend to them as much aid as possible, in spite of the war in which she is deeply involved, in order to promote their healthy development. The spirit of standing by each other through thick and thin, which these three allies have in common, offers, needless to say, a very striking contrast with the despicable attitude of America, Britain and Chungking, who, being allied not by any lofty ideal, but simply by the desire to advance their respective selfish interests, are ever bent on furthering their own interests at the expense of their allies—a mentality which leads frequently to mutual recriminations among themselves.

The joint declaration of the three countries, coupled with the Alliance concluded between Japan and Thailand immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, further consolidated the movement for the establishment of a new order in East Asia. Freed from the oppressive rule of America, Britain and the Netherlands by the Japanese Forces which cleared East Asia of Anglo-American aggressive influences, the inhabitants of Burma, the Philippines, Java, Borneo and Sumatra are gladly and positively cooperating with the Japanese military authorities in the work of reconstruction. In this way, the holy work of establishing permanent peace in East Asia is making fair progress. This state of affairs certainly deserves hearty congratulation. The holy work on which Japan is embarked is a very gigantic one, and its successful consummation would mean the realization of happiness not for East Asia only but for the entire world also. As the undertaking is stupendous, the difficulties besetting it are necessarily multifarious, and it is plain that it requires uncommon effort to carry it out successfully. Of this fact the three countries are, of course, well aware, but it is nevertheless very important that every opportunity that offers should be utilized to stamp this fact even more deeply on the minds of the peoples of these countries.

Japan, the chief protagonist of this holy work, takes upon herself the hardest part of the undertaking and is devoting her whole energies to the successful prosecution of the war with the closest unity among her people. Japan is doing so, because she is convinced that this is the only way to save herself, to save East Asia and to establish true peace in the world. She is firmly resolved to make any amount of sacrifice to win the war and she is, indeed, confident of her ability to win. In this firm belief and resolution, she is pursuing her course steadfastly. We have no doubt that our allies fully appreciate Japan's earnest exertions in this regard and are ready to join hands more firmly with this country for the accomplishment of the common object. We feel sure that they will tackle the situation with an iron will until they finally attain the objective by surmounting all obstacles that may arise to block their way.

Embracing as it does, besides the four independent countries of Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Thailand, such territories as French Indo-China, Burma, the Philippines, Java, Sumatra and Borneo, our camp in East Asia forms an extensive economic bloc. Not only are the component regions in a position to supply one another's needs and are closely united spiritually but they are able, thanks to their rich resources, to meet both military and civilian requirements adequately for the successful prosecution of the war. It must be remembered, however, that although it is true that East Asia is rich in natural resources, these resources cannot be fully utilized without effort. Nor is it necessary to point out that in order to win the war special care must be taken to see that in utilizing these resources they are devoted, above all, to such purposes as are essential to the successful conduct of the war.

In celebrating today the second anniversary of the Three-Power joint declaration, we are rejoiced to note that the relations of the three countries are ever growing in intimacy and that their common efforts to achieve the end in view are being rewarded with an increasing amount of success. We ardently hope at the same time that they will not slacken their endeavors in the slightest until their common object is finally attained. It is also our sincere desire that closer contact should be effected with our allies in Europe so that the best possible results may be obtained by the combined efforts of all our friends in the war.

The Leopard's Spots

It has been reported that a few days ago Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organization, America's left-wing labor organization, has called for an immediate formulation by the so-called "United Nations" of a set of war aims written in "simple, concrete terms to wipe out the old iniquities, the old antagonisms, the old imperialisms." "True victory," he is said to have declared, "could be obtained only if it brings with it economic justice and security for all nations, races, and creeds."

With the intrinsic sense of Murray's statement, we are in full agreement. To be sure there are some strange discrepancies in the circumstances under which the statement was made. For instance, it is strange that the speech was made in New York City, at a benefit dinner for the British War Relief, by the head of such an organization as the CIO. For New York City is the center of the greatest economic injustice and insecurity in all the world, the British War Relief assists the British Empire which is the greatest stronghold of historical iniquities, antagonisms, and ruthless imperialism, and the CIO is the most selfish, opportunistic political machine that ever battened itself on the working classes under the pretense of aiding them. But with Murray's statement itself, taken at its face value, there can be no quarrel.

The real significance of this statement, however, lies in the fact that it unconsciously but clearly emphasizes a fact which Murray obviously could not have intended to emphasize. And that is, it reveals that after all these months during which the Allies have put forth all their lofty-sounding, idealistic-appearing war aims, they are seen to be such insincere, empty, glittering generalities that there is still a demand for the formulation of some other set of war aims which will command a more popular appeal. It shows that the Allies have as yet done nothing in reality to cope with their old iniquities, their old antagonisms, and their old imperialisms, and that they have done nothing concrete as yet to bring about economic justice and security.

This discrepancy between their pretensions and their practice is not surprising. How can it be otherwise, for it is Japan and the Axis which are fighting for a New World Order which will do away with the old iniquities, the old antagonisms, the old imperialisms, and bring economic justice and security to all, and it is the Allies who are fighting to maintain the old status quo? No wonder Murray is asking in vain, and no wonder the Allies will never respond to his demand, for what Murray is asking, if he is sincere and honest, is that the Allies subscribe to the war aims of the Axis! But can a leopard change his spots?

A Year Ago Today

Nov. 30, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Additional British warships have been sent to Singapore, according to a revelation made today by the British First Lord of Admiralty, A. V. Alexander. At the same time Alexander made the admission that the time gained by the American negotiations with the Japanese Government had given Britain the opportunity to strengthen greatly the British forces in Singapore waters.

NATURE OF WORLD ECONOMY AFTER END OF WAR STUDIED

Sweeping Changes Expected to Take Place in Economic Structural Organizations of Different Spheres

(From the Toyo Keizai)

Part II

What caused all these post-war economic ups and downs? In the first place, the reactions of short duration before and after the armistice were entirely psychological. It had been the common belief that since the munitions industry was certain to suffer severe lapses after the war, business was destined to deteriorate. This view common to all minds found its expression in the reactionary slump. But no trend, whether upward or downward, if purely psychological in nature, could endure long. A trend can endure only when its psychological phase is based on definite factors. With no factors to substantiate, a psychological movement is certain to be corrected in due course of time. Such process of correction occurred in the reactionary upturns of February and March, 1919. What then brought about the boom conditions of one year's duration? This was possible, because it was not purely psychological in character, there were definite factors responsible for the movements. This situation may be noted in two phases respecting supply and demand of commodities.

In the First World War no country conceived or undertook such national productive expansion as is seen in the present war. But the production in the munitions industry increased enough during the war. It is equally true that in Japan, the United States and some non-belligerent countries, production in peace industries, too, substantially increased during the war. It was feared, therefore, that a shrinkage in demand for war materials in Europe and the return to normalcy of the industry and foreign trade with the cessation of hostilities would lead to the glutting of world markets with goods. Contrary to expectations, however, the closing of the war brought about no particular increase in the supply of goods, while the demands for all sorts of goods increased. This led to the period of boom already described.

How was it, then, that the supply of goods did not increase after the war? There were seven reasons.

First, the political and economic conditions in Russia and her allies were thrown into a state of great confusion after the war, a fact which prevented these countries from producing what had been expected of them. Especially did the collapse of Russia cause a drastic decrease in the supply of cereals.

Secondly, investment in peace industries had declined during the war, although productivity in the munitions industry had increased appreciably. This was the case with most countries in the world. In Japan and America wartime investments had fairly increased, but they were mostly in producer's goods or munition industries and in the commercial field. In the case of the belligerents, as was true of Britain, new investments were virtually nil through the war years. This explains why the production of commodities for general consumption failed to pick up promptly after the war.

Thirdly, during the war energy and attention were concentrated on the production of munitions in all countries, to say nothing of the belligerent nations, so that production of general consumer's goods was inadequate. By the time the war came to an end the stocks of commodities for general consumption—stocks in the hands of consumers as well as producers and traders—had dwindled down.

Fourthly, production equipment in the war-ridden areas of Europe had been destroyed or otherwise ravaged by war. Nor was it easy to restore them to the pre-war state.

Fifthly, the construction of ships had decreased all over the world during the war, while the wartime loss of shipping was considerably heavy, a fact which caused a post-war shortage of bottoms and hampered shipment.

Sixthly, labor disputes arose in all countries after the war. This rendered production difficult even where equipment for production actually existed.

Seventhly, it was not easy to switch munitions industries to peace industries.

These are reasons why material supply failed to increase in the post-war years.

Why Consumption Increased

Let us now consider why demand was whipped up and consumption increased after the First World War. Here again we can point out several reasons.

It had been generally thought that the national expenditure of the belligerents would contract after the war, but such contraction was slow in coming. An examination of the combined expenditure of Britain, France, America and Italy in terms of Japanese currency shows that it was ¥85,200 million in 1918 but increased to ¥87,100 million in the following year. The first sign of shrinkage was seen in 1920 when it decreased to ¥53,000 million, dropping further to ¥43,500 million in 1921. There were reasons for this tardy decrease of post-war expenditure. The governments had heavy enough munitions orders placed with producers. The ammunition that had been consumed had to be replenished, and colossal expenditure was required for demobilization. In the case of France and Belgium, the work of restoring the areas devastated by the war had proved an expensive affair. It was thus not easy to curtail state expenditures. Government spending on a wartime basis went on for some time.

Next, post-war consumption on the part of the general public increased. As in the present war, all the belligerents greatly encouraged savings during the First World War. The earnings of people who did not go to the front substantially increased. Not a small portion of such earnings remained unexpended during the war, there being not enough things on which to spend money. Even if there were things, the people could not buy them freely because of governmnt control. The economic control exercised during the last World War was not so strict as in the current war, but the people were under restrictions. Hence, their savings. With the cessation of hostilities, people at large began to draw on their savings to purchase such commodities as they had wanted during the war. At the same time the returned soldiers, enriched by allowances and other temporary sources of income, were liberal spenders.

Thirdly, there was a remarkable increase in post-war investment. As already pointed out there had been little investment in peace industries during the war. The industries which had remained in that state had to meet the demands of consumers. This situation naturally stimulated investment. According to an investigation made by the Hypothec Bank of Japan, the capital issued, consisting of debentures and stocks, was ¥805 million in 1918, showing an increase of ¥100 million over the previous year. This jumped to ¥1,259 million in 1919 and to ¥1,490 million in 1920. But in 1921 it suddenly dropped to ¥717 million. The reaction had already come in 1920, but the actual falling-off in capital demand was not seen till the following year.

Investments Increase

In Britain the 1918 investments showed an increase over the previous year, securities (other than the government loans) being issued to the value of about £30 million. This increased to £194 million in 1919 and £271 million in 1920. But in 1921 it suddenly dropped to £83 million.

Pretty much the same thing happened in the United States, where bonds and stocks issued in 1918 reached approximately $1,345 million. The total rose to $3,021 million in 1919 and to $3,107 million in 1920. In 1921, however, this dropped to $2,635 million. Although the decline was slight as compared with that of Britain, the retrogressive trend was in evidence nevertheless. This world-wide state of affairs led to enormous consumption of goods and labor.

The world situation before the panic of 1920 was that, though supply had increased to some extent, the increase of supply was not proportionate to the increase of demand. For this reason, there was a persistent shortage of goods. This explains why commodity prices attained a peak at the end of March, 1920, on the eve of the collapse of the stock market.

What caused the panic? Due to a shortage of goods, prices continued to rise very high and money became dearer. Consequently, the cost of construction of equipment for production, as well as production cost itself, shot up considerably. At this point there arose a sense of uncertainty about the prospect of demand. People became cautious, and their cautiousness ultimately assumed the character of a panic. Phenomena demanding caution appeared one after another. The reaction thus produced was not psychological and therefore not temporary in character. A period of depression had set in.

One of the Causes

Chief among the causes was retrenchment in government finance. As already stated, the total expenditures of Britain, France, America and Italy dwindled down to ¥53,000 million in 1920 and ¥43,500 million in 1921, from the 1919 figure of ¥87,100 million. None of these countries could maintain their wartime finances. Hence their efforts for financial contraction, the effect of which became evident in 1920.

This is worthy of consideration as a question sure to arise when the present World War is over. After the last World War all the countries adopted deflation in the belief that it was a sound financial policy. Whether it was really sound or not still remains to be ascertained. In any event all the countries resorted to financial retrenchment by means of a deflation policy, a fact which dealt a heavy blow to the economic world.

In the next place, the general populace or the returned soldiers who were disposed to be liberal spenders had generally fulfilled their desire by their purchases during one year's time. With reduced savings in hand and the higher commodity market, their consumption shrank.

With these disturbing signs on the horizon, the active investments in enterprises of which mention has already been made, led to monetary stringency.

As already stated, the world powers endeavored to cope with the situation by adopting a deflationing policy. The gold standard was restored and commodity prices were forced down. This sort of policy was pursued the world over. Japan was no exception. Thus the reaction became more and more intense and the economic depression as profound as it was long-termed came. As a means of self-defense, all the powers raised their tariff walls and eventually devised a quota system to restrict the importation of foreign goods. The world had entered a state of so-called economic nationalism. The League of Nations, with a view to surmounting this difficulty, held conferences among nations. The situation saw no improvement. Its upshot is the Second World War. Such is in brief the course world economic development took after the last Great War.

And now, what about the shape of things to come after the current war? Conjecture is admittedly difficult. In all probability developments after this war will not be upon the patterns of the First World War. Greater sphere economy, for instance, will be one of them. Much will depend on what shape this will assume. Supporting there is no considerable political confusion as was seen after the last war, much the same state of affairs may be expected so far as material shortage is concerned. Even greater sphere economies will probably make little difference. During the last war peace industries thrived, as already explained, to a certain extent in Japan and the United States and their manufactures increased. But no country finds itself in such a position in the present war. Moreover, devastation by war is far more considerable both in extent and area than in the last war. This means that the shortage of goods will be far worse than anything seen after the last war.

Reaction May Set In

Once there looms in sight the end of the war, or when it has actually come, a temporary economic reaction may set in if only from psychological causes. But, this condition, as in the case of the First World War, may be only a prelude to that of a great boom. This conclusion seems warrantable from the point of view of purchasing power. The contraction of national expenditures of belligerents will be as difficult to achieve as before. People's savings during the war will have mounted considerably. It is quite imaginable that returned soldiers will help to increase consumption. In the last war, America and Britain continued to extend credit to other countries in the post-war years. In this respect as well, history is certain to repeat itself if great sphere and co-prosperity sphere economies are brought into operation. In the same events, Japan for instance, will have to extend credit liberally to countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The most doubtful point is seen concerning investment in enterprise after the war. It is open to question whether it will be as active as after the last war. The same situation would be certain to develop if liberalistic economy were the order of the day. Such a situation, if left uncontrolled, is as certain to bring about again a terrific reaction. But, as far as we can see, the world is not likely to go back to economy based on liberalism. For the same reason investment is likely to be controlled by the State. If such State control is effected well, then post-war economy will be subject to comparatively little fluctuation. There will be neither boom nor reaction without speculative activities.

But this sort of state control will be attended with considerable difficulty. In this war peace industries have not expanded as in the last war. Drains on the material stocks have been heavy enough. There is a dearth of everyday necessaries and conveniences. It is therefore but natural that a desire will arise in the government and in economic circles to augment supplies of the articles of daily use after the war.

At the same time it will be necessary for the munitions industry to be converted into peacetime enterprises. Of course, armaments will have to be produced to some extent even after the war, but it is not imaginable that their production will forever remain on the wartime levels. Munition production is certain to be reduced. The important question is what will take its place. If investment in enterprise is brisk, the conversion will be possible. Generally speaking, the munition industries may be switched over to production of capital goods in time of peace. Active investment will be required from this standpoint. In fact, there will be active enough investment despite state control. This means that there will be economic ups and downs, although they will not be anything like what might occur in the case of a liberalistic economy. There will be a period of boom as well as a period of subsequent depression. It also means that what happened after the First World War will be repeated to a certain extent.

Some people are of the opinion that in controlled or in planned economy, there are no fluctuations of business. But this is true only when such economy is operated to perfection. As far as we can see, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to operate controlled or planned economy so perfectly. So all that is possible is to minimize post-war economic fluctuations.

(End)

INDIAN PEOPLE HAVE NO RESPECT FOR CHIANG'S OBJECTIVES IN WAR

Hatred for Chungking Is Expected to Increase as Long As It Continues to Be Ally of Britain

(From the Toa)

How vitally England is concerned about India can be glimpsed from Winston Churchill's speech in 1935, in which he stated: "Two out of every ten Englishmen owe their living to India." An implication that there exist vast manpower and material resources in India, which Britain cannot afford to relinquish. Should she cede her hold on India, her joint prosecution of war with America would probably be seriously hampered. The Anglo-Americans are, therefore, striving frantically to coerce Chungking and India to cooperate on their infamous scheme. They not only wish to see India kept intact but, if possible, to see her sided with them in this war. What though there be useless sacrifice of more innocent blood upon the altar of their expediency? Their eyes are upon the alluring fact that in the first World War, India was able to furnish England with 1,500,000 soldiers and 3,500,000 tons of war materials.

On the other hand, however, what underlying, hidden thoughts were aggravated in the Indian masses when they discovered the number of casualties they suffered in the current hostilities? There were 2,096 dead, 8,521 wounded, 2,938 captured, and 84,833 missing according to information issued by the Indian National Defense Ministry.

Spurred by Victory

If the annals of past history are examined, one will discover that that which gave the Indians new hope and confidence for freedom was the Russo-Japanese War of 1905. This war was justly termed "the first triumph of Asia over Western Europe." Japan's victory in this war enabled the oppressed Indians to see behind the thin veil of British culture the awakening of a real Asiatic culture. It became the new and heralded light of this century. Japan, championing the pan-Asiatic movement for freedom through her success in that war, came to be idolized by the Indian masses.

Later, in 1925-27, when Chiang Kai-shek led an anti-British movement in China, the event stirred up hope and eager anticipation among the Indians, for they were groaning under British yoke. Being naturally sympathetic with the Chinese cause against the British, and wishing to express their sentiment, the Indian National Congress decided to send a medical mission to China in September, 1925. However, owing to the interference of the Indian Government, this courteous attempt did not materialize.

Then on September 18, 1931, followed the Manchurian Incident. Japan arose as the champion of freedom, conceived in the great ideal of Hakko Ichiu. It became her objective to reconstruct the prevailing order of Oriental affairs. This event turned out to be the forerunner of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Along the middle of 1940 Britain made public her military alliance with the Chungking regime. India immediately withdrew her field medical corps from China, which she had stationed there out of courtesy. The act was an indirect retaliation, for India resented Chungking's collaboration with Britain, with whom she was on bad terms. Thus, the "pro"-sentiments manifested by the Indians toward China at the outbreak of the China Affair suddenly began to cool off. It became Chungking's turn now to worm into India's favor.

About November, 1941, the Chungking-Indian route came to be discussed in earnest. There were pros and cons on all roads under consideration, due to engineering difficulties and instability of the international situation of those days. Although there were several which were considered feasible at that time, since the advent of the War of Greater East Asia, with the exception of one, the air route which was established under the American economic aid pact, concluded between Dr. T. V. Soong, the Chungking envoy to Washington, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull in June of this year, they were proven hopeless of realization.

Besides destroying possibilities for effecting any Chungking-Indian land routes, the development of the current hostilities has made the maintenance of close interrelationships between the Chungking regime and India exceedingly difficult. It has made clear Japan's aims in this war, objectives which she will not cede until she has defeated both America and Britain. Thus Britain has now become the enemy of both Japan and India. To Chungking, England is still an ally, though their relationships are somewhat strained. Chungking is in a ticklish position, for tied up with England, who is not only enemy to Japan but to India, and who is consistently keeping up resistance against Japan, it must curry favor with the Indian masses.

In keeping with this, Chungking, in February of this year, appointed the former ambassador to Berlin, as a special envoy to New Delhi, India. There subsequently arose a report of an economic pact, under which Chungking was to import cotton textiles from India. In the latter part of the same month, England established a new office at Calcutta, headed by Sir Edward Cook, the former banking superintendent of Egypt, for the purpose of keeping in close touch with Chungking.

About this time, just before the fall of Singapore, a Chungking party, headed by Chiang Kai-shek, visited New Delhi, and conferred with both British officials and Indian leaders, from whose conferences arose the four following propositions: first joint defense of the Burma Route; second, establishment of a new Chungking aid route; third, joint military operations by America, Britain, Chungking and India; and fourth, reconciliation between England and India.

Of these propositions, Chiang Kai-shek himself knew well enough that the first was out of question, owing to effective Japanese military operations in Burma. The second, through engineering and other physical difficulties, was almost an impossibility, the only route for which he could hope for being an air line from India to Chungking. It is surmisable, therefore, that Chiang Kai-shek must have placed the greatest stress on the third and fourth.

The result of his trip was an exceeding disappointment to Chiang Kai-shek, for he was met with only unsavory reaction. In contravention to his earnest proposals, India rose in a body for an independence, whose embers have been smoldering long. When he inspected the Indian munitions factories, he found neither tanks nor other heavy arms which Chungking needed. In order to manufacture them it was necessary to import machinery from America. Prospects loomed gloomy, for importation of machinery into India with the Indian Ocean already under the dominancy of the Japanese Navy, was unpromising. With these discouraging views, Chiang quit India for Chungking.

When the Indian National Congress adopted a new resolution for Indian independence, all Indian leaders were arrested by British authorities. This was a virtual declaration of war against India by the British. The wholesale arrest of the Indians placed the Chungking-Indian relationship in a new light. It placed Chiang Kai-shek in a position where he was forced to choose between the two warring factions. Hard-headed Chiang weighed both on the sensitive scale of chance and found it tipping in favor of India.

He found not a single naval base credited to Britain between Alexandria and Hawaii; he found both Canada and Australia coming under American control; he found India on the verge of tearing away from England at any time. He found Britain almost completely washed out from these areas.

On August 14, the Chungking Central Council issued a statement demanding equitable treatment of Asiatics, hinting therein at the unjust attitude of the British toward India, and strongly protesting against the biased partiality of the Anglo-Americans. Such expressions on the part of the Chungking regime are clearly indicative of its stiffening attitude toward Britain, at the same time trying to maintain favorable contact with India. Chungking, despite its efforts to patch up the differences between Britain and India, and despite its cooperation with America to stiffen up the anti-Axis resistance line, must have been painfully aware that any such compromise between traditional foes was well nigh impossible.

In the Periodicals

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